



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-155
Thursday
11 August 1988

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-155

CONTENTS

11 Aug 1988

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

ROK Opposition Leader Meets Foreign Minister Uno	1
Miyazawa Denies Rumor of Emergency G-7 Meeting	1
Official Says Country Not To Follow Fed's Lead	1
Delegation To Request Halt to Yomitan Exercises	2
Editorial on Role of Trilateral Liason Group [OKINAWA TIMES 10 Aug]	2
Radioactive Component Found in Ishikawa, Okinawa [RYUKYU SHIMPO 10 Aug]	3
Sihanouk Sees Nakasone; Willing To Meet Hun Sen	3
Takeshita Hails Anniversary of PRC Treaty	4
MITI To Send Trade Mission to PRC in October	4
Sumitomo To Transfer Aluminum Plant to PRC	4
Steelmakers To Operate Joint Venture in PRC	5
Iran Envoy Invites Reconstruction Aid	5
Vice Foreign Minister To Visit East Europe	5
Japanese Urged To Stay Away From Burma	6
Tokyo Financial Market Lags in Liberalization	6
Trade Surplus Shows Increase in July	6
Diet Budget Committee on 11-Day Summer Recess	7

Mongolia

50th Railways Anniversary Celebrated	7
USSR Delegation Meets Dejid	7
Dejid Visits Exhibition	7
Sodnom Meets With USSR Group	7
Editorial Cited on National Rejuvenation Process	8
Grain Ripens Early, Early Harvest Expected	8

North Korea

South Urged To Respond to Talks Proposal	8
CPRF Denounces South for Blocking Student Talks	9
Further Denunciation	10
DFRF Statement on Moves To Block Talks	11
Talks Committee Decries Blocking Maneuvers	12
Daily Reports Support for Reunification	13
'Burlesque' of Fascists' Maneuvers Condemned	13
VNS Contends People Support Student Talks	14
Paper Encourages Parliamentary Talks With U.S.	14
Daily Notes U.S. 'Imperialists Brutal Nature'	15
Festival Song Cassettes, Disks Brought Out	15
Officials of PRC Consulate Help Port Workers	15
Kim Yong-nam Sends Message to Thai Official	15
Cuban Uprising Anniversary Marked in Pyongyang	15
Education Minister Confers With Burkinabe Leader	16
Uganda Resistance Movement Delegation Pays Visit	16
Delegation Met By Hwang Chang-yop	16
WPK Holds Reception	16
Angolan, Guinean, Yemeni Delegations Arrive	16
Mozambican Military Delegation Concludes Visit	17
Foreign Countries Support North-South Meeting	17

Foreign Leaders Support Anti-U.S. Struggle	17
Daily Article Cited on Chuche Idea	17
Report on Rapid Development of Power Industry	18
Iron, Steel Output Increases in Campaign	19
Student 'Vanguard Unit' Inauguration Blocked [VNS]	19
Chuche-Oriented Struggle Strategy Urged [VNS]	20

South Korea

Students Battle Police in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju	21
Student Leader Urges No To Allow Talks [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Aug]	22
Students Willing To Negotiate [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Aug]	22
PPD, RDP Urges Government To Allow Student Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	23
Major Parties Counterpropose Date for Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	23
PPD Proposes All Lawmakers Attend Meeting [CHOSON ILBO 11 Aug]	24
Seoul Papers View Parliamentary Talks	24
Observers Skeptical of Realization of Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	25
Ministry Compares North, South Economies	26
No, Party Leaders To Meet on Political Truce [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Aug]	26
Parties Wrangle Over Testimonies in Election [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	27
Prosecutors Find New Chon Misappropriation [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	27
Chongnamdae Restricted From Probe [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	28
Chon Tu-hwan Considers Clarifying Actions	28
Kwangju Panel Postpones Testimony Date [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Aug]	28
RDP Drafts Bills for Releasing Prisoners [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Aug]	29
Economic Stabilization Measures Proposed [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	29
No Directs Cabinet To Control Inflation [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Aug]	30
Survey Predicts Falling Won Threatens Exports	30
No Tae-u Welcomes Iran-Iraq War Cease-Fire	31
Construction Orders From Iran, Iraq Expected	31
Entry Visa To Be Granted to JSP Member [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Aug]	32
Aeroflot Studying Moscow-Seoul Route	32
Taegu Business Group Plans To Visit China [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Aug]	32
Firms Research Chinese Textile Market	32
Communist Visitors Increase for Trade, Olympics [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Aug]	32
Tons of Beef To Be Imported During Olympics [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Aug]	33

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Ministers Issue Statements on Events	34
'Text' of Prime Minister's Remarks	34
Prime Minister Appeals for Calm [KYODO]	34
'Text' of Defense Chief's Remarks	35
Incidents Continue; Possible Army Split	35
TV Report on Situation [Tokyo NHK]	35
Armed Forces Possibly Split [AFP]	35
Further on Army Split Rumors [AFP]	36
Senior Monks Appeal for Calm	37
Further on Appeal [KYODO]	38
Local Monks Urged To Help	38
Report on 10 August Disturbances [London BBC]	39
AFP Reports on Incidents	39
Rangoon 'Tense' 11 August [AFP]	40
Australian Ambassador Interviewed [Melbourne]	40
Protest Tactics Described [AFP]	41
Mobs Club Soldiers to Death	42
15 Reportedly Killed	42
Demonstrators, Rioters Clash	43
Shooting, Strafing Rumors Denied	43

Town of Kawthaung Seized [KYODO]	43
Army Refuses To Halt Seizure [AFP]	44
'Liberated' Areas in Rangoon [KYODO]	44

Brunei, Singapore & Malaysia

Malaysia

Attorney General on Freeing Filipino Fishermen	45
Sacked Judge Disagrees With Tribunal Findings	45
Three Candidates File for in Johor By-Election	46

Cambodia

Delegates to AAPSO Conference Leave	46
Quotes From Soviet, Lao AAPSO Speeches	47
Nguon Nhel Receives CPV Propaganda Group	47
VONADK Report on Jakarta Informal Meeting	47
SRV Said Seeking To Maintain Status Quo [VODK]	48
PRK Soldiers Reportedly Mutiny, Defect [VONADK]	49

Laos

23 October Set for Provincial Election	49
--	----

Philippines

Progress on Nuclear Arms Reported in Talks	50
Manglapus Sees Nuclear Ban as Flexible [AFP]	50
Soviet Links U.S. Pullout of Bases to Vietnam	51
Foreign Debt, Bases Committees Welcomed [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 11 Aug]	51
Ultimatum Issued to Stiffler's Kidnappers	51
Violence Possible in Lanao	52
PC Confirms Dynamite was Found Near Malacanang	52
MNLF Chairman Warns of New Hostilities [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 11 Aug]	52
Misuari Opposed as Head of Mindanao Government [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 11 Aug]	53
Insurgents Divide Negros Into Two War Zones	53
Ramos Says NPA Influences 13 Luzon Provinces	54
Ramos Wants Insurgency End Before 5-Year Plan	54
Malaysian Leader Contacts Aquino on Fishermen	54
Agree to Border Talks [AFP]	55
Malaysia Drops Appeal	55
Agrees To Release Fishermen	55
Fishermen To Return 13 August	55
'Apparent Evils' of Japanese Aid Explained [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 Aug]	56
Nation To Export Sugar to Singapore [BUSINESS STAR 11 Aug]	56
South Korean Opposition Leader To Visit	57

Thailand

King Swears in New Cabinet on 10 August [BANGKOK POST 11 Aug]	57
Sittani Gives Details on Foreign Policy	57
Paper Comments on Visit by Margaret Thatcher [SIAM RAT 10 Aug]	58

Vietnam

Paper Cited on U.S. Views of Cambodia, SRV	58
Radio Reports Reagan Veto of Defense Bill	59
Vo Chi Cong Conferred Bulgarian Decoration	59
Commentary Views Violations of Afghan Accord	59

Nguyen Co Thach Greets Thai Counterpart	60
1988-89 Cooperation Plan Signed With Albania	60
Tran Xuan Bach Attends Vocational Conference	60
Lt Gen Nguyen Huu Chuong on Party Purification	60
NHAN DAN Views Improving Police Work	62
Department Warns of Crop Pest Damage	64
Central Provinces Discuss Power Supply Problems	64
Lang Son Party Committee Expels 70 Members	65
Briefs	65
World Food Program Aid	65
Foreign Aid for Blind	65

Japan

ROK Opposition Leader Meets Foreign Minister Uno *OW1108062788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—South Korean opposition leader Kim Chong-pil told Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday that South Korea will keep the door open to the last minute for North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics.

In an hour-long meeting with Uno over breakfast at a Tokyo hotel, the leader of the No 3 opposition New Democratic Republican Party pointed out the need for frequent exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang to ease hostilities, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Uno briefed Kim about a message from North Korean President Kim Il-song, conveyed by Kampuchea's Prince Norodom Sihanouk, calling for better relations between North Korea and Japan, which have no diplomatic ties.

Sihanouk, here on an eight-day visit through Monday, relayed the message during a dinner party given in his honor by Uno on Tuesday, the officials said.

Japan thinks it necessary for North Korea to release two Japanese seamen held captive in North Korea in order to improve bilateral ties, Uno was quoted as saying.

The two crew members of the freighter Fujisan Maru No 18 were found guilty on espionage charges and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor last December.

The foreign minister also told Kim that a successful staging of the September 17-October 2 Seoul Olympics is another precondition for better Japan-North Korea ties.

Kim, who served as prime minister under the assassinated President Pak Chong-hi and unsuccessfully ran in the December presidential election, arrived here Wednesday on his way home from the United States.

The South Korean opposition leader criticized the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), which he said takes an unrealistic approach to Korea in that it recognizes North Korea only as a legitimate government.

Kim told Uno that he will meet JSP leader Takako Doi on Saturday and urge her to correct the party's Korea approach.

The JSP has long maintained friendly ties with North Korea, but welcomed the peaceful transition of power from Chon Tu-hwan to No Tae-u last February and said at that time it would promote exchanges with South Korea.

Doi has repeatedly expressed a wish to visit Seoul this year but South Korea has so far failed to respond to her initiative.

JSP Diet member Kenjiro Kawamata joined an inter-party parliamentary group visiting South Korea earlier this year to see preparations for the Seoul Olympics.

On Wednesday, another JSP Diet member, Kozo Igarashi, said that he has been granted a visa to visit South Korea for three days starting Sunday to attend a meeting in Taegu of Korean families whose relatives live in China and the Soviet Union.

Miyazawa Denies Rumor of Emergency G-7 Meeting *OW1108041088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa brushed aside rumors Thursday that the Group of Seven (G-7) monetary powers is considering calling an emergency meeting this weekend.

Asked by reporters about the rumors circulating in currency markets, Miyazawa said, "We are in the (mid-summer Buddhist) Bon festival." He did not elaborate. During the festival many Japanese take vacations and return to their hometowns.

It was rumored among currency traders that financial chiefs of the G-7 nations—Japan, the United States, Canada, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy—would meet soon to review their policy coordination to ensure exchange rate stability.

Coupled with profit-taking, the rumors sent the U.S. dollar reeling in New York Wednesday and in Tokyo early Thursday after a day of sharp gains triggered by an unexpected U.S. official discount rate hike Tuesday.

The dollar was hovering around the upper end of the 133 yen level in Tokyo after closing at 134.92 yen Wednesday.

Official Says Country Not To Follow Fed's Lead *OW1108095688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Japan will not follow the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (Fed) in raising the official discount rate because the country's commodity prices remain stable, a top Finance Ministry Official said Thursday.

The official, who asked for anonymity, said his first reaction was "good timing" on hearing of the Fed's hike of the base rate from 6 percent to 6.5 percent to prevent inflation.

He said the Fed's move will have little impact on stock, foreign exchange and bond markets in Tokyo.

The official went on to say that Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan had indicated to Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in April the Fed's readiness to raise the base rate, on which the central bank lend loans to member banks, if employment conditions tightened further.

Referring to the possibility of Japan hiking of the key rate, which is now at a record low of 2.5 percent, the official said that even if the yen suffers a further drop against the U.S. dollar, Japanese manufacturers will find it difficult to raise their domestic prices immediately as the Japanese can buy imports of lower prices from Asian newly industrializing economies (NIEs).

Delegation To Request Halt to Yomitan Exercises
OW1008170488 Naha NHK Television in Japanese
0315 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] At the Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, where residents of Yomitan-son only last week held a rally to protest recently intensified military training exercises, the U.S. Armed Forces today began a 3-day paratroop training exercise.

Today's exercise, which was the 24th this year, began before 0900 with seven members of the Green Beret Army Special Forces parachuting down from two OV-10 Bronco observation planes which circled at an altitude of 1,000 meters. However, the training program was discontinued because of strong winds, and concluded at 0930.

Only last Wednesday [3 August], a "rise-up" rally participated in by some 3,000 Yomitan residents was staged in Yomitan-son to demand discontinuation of the intensified parachute training exercises and the early return of the Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield. Currently Town Mayor Yamauchi and representatives of town and ward assemblies are in the process of filing a petition with the related authorities based on the resolutions adopted at the rally.

Residents are reacting strongly against the training being intensified in disregard of their protests. The delegation of the residents filing the petition, in scheduled meetings with the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. Armed Forces Command in Japan beginning in Tokyo tomorrow, will more determinedly than ever push its request for the discontinuation of the training exercises and the early return of the Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield to Japanese control.

Editorial on Role of Trilateral Liason Group
OW1008140588 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
10 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Role of Trilateral Liaison Committee Questioned"]

[Text] A session of the Trilateral Liaison Committee [TLC], which consists of the prefectural authorities, the U.S. military, and the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, was held after a blank of about a year.

With regard to the prefecture's request that military exercises at the four dams in the north be discontinued, the U.S. military indicated that "exercises will be halted until another suitable site is found."

On this issue, the indignation of "the whole island," particularly of people of the northern part of the island, had erupted. In the Prefectural Assembly, both ruling and opposition parties passed a unanimous resolution demanding the discontinuation of exercises. Subsequently, in many localities, reformist political parties, organizations, and labor unions conducted rallies termed "a day of common struggle" for the first time after reversion. Even the Okinawa Employers' Association condemned the U.S. military in very strong terms, stating that "the forced dam training exercises amounted to contempt of the prefecture's people." The recklessness of the U.S. military exercises, acting as if it did not matter what sort of trouble they had caused the prefecture's people as long as they had the Status of U.S. Forces Agreement [SUSFA] based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty as their shield, made public opinion in the prefecture converge on the issue of protecting the "water jar" [referring to the reservoirs]. This became a force which the U.S. military could not ignore and resulted in the halting of the exercises. This can be considered a victory of public opinion in the prefecture.

Naturally, although the U.S. military has stopped military exercises at the dams, it still reserves the right to conduct exercises as stipulated by the SUSFA. It is reported to be searching for a substitute site. The prefectural government deems that "if that happens we will again ask for the discontinuation of exercises. At this point, we would like to take the present response as meaning the de facto end of exercises." Actually, in a small prefecture such as ours, it is preposterous for the U.S. forces to be holding military exercises. There is no way room can be provided for military training on the land, at sea, in the air and even on reservoirs. The prefecture ought to display a sterner attitude.

Furthermore, we would like to strongly demand that the promise to end military exercises not stop at the meeting. The recent reservoir training exercises were held despite an explicit promise by the commander of the U.S. marines at the TLC meeting of November 1983 that they "would not be held." Although the TLC has no binding power, the prefecture must strongly emphasize that such a thing should never occur again.

On the other hand, with regard to the request by the prefecture on exercising restraint on live shell firing exercises across Highway 104 and reducing noise produced by warplanes, the response was limited to a statement that "attention will be paid to ensuring safety and best efforts will be exerted to avoid interfering with the local environment." No progress whatsoever was seen from the usual reply. Moreover, the U.S. side touched on the question of building a Harrier pad, which

was not included in the agenda, saying "we hope for your help to facilitate its early completion." Apparently, it regards the prefectural authorities lightly.

The TLC has been criticized as being "a cover for the bases problem." However, even if the TLC presupposes the recognition of the bases, to us the people, the meaning of the TLC's existence lies in its role of helping to eliminate damages caused by the bases and military exercises and not in merely accepting the exercises. The prefecture must firmly stick to the stand of the people.

Furthermore, we would like to question the stand of the national government. It must not think of the stable maintenance of the bases as a priority but should systematically work for the regulation and retrenchment of the bases as promised during reversion, reconsider the use of the bases, and relieve the prefecture's people of their anxiety regarding bases and exercises. As long as the national government remains timid, there can never be any improvement in the situation.

From now on, we will continue to consolidate public opinion and transmit the people's views to the U.S. military. We will not stop questioning the national and prefectural governments on how to protect the prefecture's people from the threat of the bases and exercises and how to build a peaceful and prosperous Okinawa.

Radioactive Component Found in Ishikawa, Okinawa
OW1008170988 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
10 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 19

[Text] Ishikawa—A component part of an electric product containing cesium 137, a radioactive substance emitted during nuclear explosions, has been found in the prefecture. The said component, believed to have come from a U.S. military base, wound up in the hands of a resident of Ishikawa City through junk dealers. Similar items may be circulating in the market. Prof Hatsuo Taira (specializing in radioactive chemistry) of the University of the Ryukyus, who tested the part for radioactivity, said that "although the radioactive level does not constitute a problem, there is no guarantee that the glass will not break and the substance will not get into a human body." He warned, "More than anything else, it is an anomaly that a radioactive substance should be at large."

The component part found recently was obtained by an employee (21 years old) of an electrical equipment shop in Ishikawa City from a junk dealer in Naha handling junk items from U.S. military bases. According to the employee, he has seen parts bearing the same marking (a circular mark indicating radioactivity) as the one found on the part in question on two or three other times at the junk dealer's place.

Aside from the circular mark, signs saying "Danger" and "Cesium 137" were found on the surface of the component part. Moreover, the words "TG-58," "Made in

USA," "Bendix" and "Radioactive" were also found. It is not clear for what purpose this part was used. The part is 0.3 cm in length with a diameter of 2.5 cm.

After the radioactivity test, Prof Taira pointed out, "The radioactive level is about 0.3 microcurie, a level which is safe even if the item is carried on the body for a few hours. However, no matter how minimal the level, ordinary people are not supposed to be exposed to radioactivity. What if a child played with it, hurt himself, and cesium 137 got into his body? The result could be frightful."

Furthermore, the professor said, "It is abnormal and a serious problem for an item that is supposedly under strict control to get out of the bases as junk. This is a type of damage caused by the bases."

Sihanouk Sees Nakasone; Willing To Meet Hun Sen
OW1008143288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT
10 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—Kampuchea's Prince Norodom Sihanouk told former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Wednesday that he is prepared to meet Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, at any time.

Sihanouk was quoted as saying he will meet Hun Sen at any time from this year to next year if necessary in order to help achieve peace in his home country.

Sihanouk has met Hun Sen twice and plans to meet for a third round of talks in November.

Sihanouk pointed out to Nakasone that what is most important in achieving peace is to make clear the timing of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Liberal Democratic Party sources said.

In a meeting at a hotel in downtown Tokyo, Sihanouk briefed Nakasone about his peace plan launched late last month in Indonesia, the sources said.

Sihanouk's plan contains a proposal to convene an international conference aimed at establishing an international control commission to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the holding of a general election there.

The 65-year-old former Kampuchean head of state was quoted as telling Nakasone that his peace plan has not necessarily won full support among the three anti-Hanoi factions which form the coalition government waging a guerrilla war against Phnom Penh.

Nakasone promised all-out support for Sihanouk's peace efforts, the sources said.

Sihanouk, here on an eight-day visit to Japan, is regarded as a key figure in reaching a political settlement to the nine-year conflict in his home country.

Takeshita Hails Anniversary of PRC Treaty

OW1108080188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Thursday Japan will continue to maintain and develop long-term stable relations with China and provide every possible assistance to its modernization efforts.

Takeshita made the comment to reporters in advance of the 10th anniversary on Saturday of the signing of the Japan-China Peace and Amity Treaty.

Takeshita, who is due to leave Tokyo on August 25 for a six-day visit to China, said he will try to promote mutual understanding and relations of mutual trust through a series of meetings with Chinese leaders.

Japan and China have developed friendly and cooperative ties since the two countries issued a joint communique in Shanghai on September 29, 1972, which restored diplomatic ties between them, Takeshita said.

The prime minister said there had been a remarkable progress in Sino-Japanese exchanges, particularly in the past decade after the two countries signed the Peace and Amity Treaty in Beijing on August 12, 1978.

The two nations have established a broad basis of mutual friendship and trust through political, economic, personal and cultural exchanges, he said.

The five-article Peace and Amity Treaty, ratified two months after the signing, is effective for an initial 10 years. After that, either party can terminate the pact at one year's notice.

Both Japan and China have expressed the wish to maintain the treaty beyond the initial decade.

MITI To Send Trade Mission to PRC in October

OW1008150588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT
10 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—Japan will send a 30-member trade mission to China from October 16 through 25 to investigate the investment climate there, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday.

The trade mission, consisting mostly of domestic business representatives, will be headed by Industrial Bank of Japan Chairman Kizaburo Ikeura, MITI officials said.

MITI sent the first such mission to China in April, 1984, as part of Japan's efforts to promote investment by Japanese private sectors there, the officials said.

The mission will meet with officials of the Chinese central and local governments in Beijing, Dalian and Shanghai, they said.

It will also visit Japanese and foreign companies operating in local cities, they said.

"Japan's investment in China will rise as the local government is actively taking steps to improve its investment environment," a MITI official said.

Japan's investment in China totaled 12.3 billion dollars in fiscal 1987 ended last March, due largely to a 1-billion yen injection by Japanese firms for an oil development project in Shandong Province, the officials said.

Investment in China was only 230 million dollars in the 1986 fiscal year, they said.

Sumitomo To Transfer Aluminum Plant to PRC

OW1008143488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT
10 Aug

[Text] Osaka, Aug. 10 KYODO—Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Japan's third-largest steelmaker, said Wednesday it has struck a deal with China to transfer its affiliate's discontinued aluminum smelting facilities for 4.5 billion yen.

Under the agreement with the China International Trade and Investment Corp. (CITIC) under the jurisdiction of the State Council, Sumitomo will transport its electric refining furnace and other facilities to China within two years of the Japanese and Chinese Governments endorsing the deal, the company said.

The facilities of the now-defunct affiliate—located in Sakata, Yamagata—have an annual production capacity of 100,000 metric tons. Sumitomo Metal suspended operations at the facilities in 1982 in view of their dwindling profitability.

China needed to purchase economical aluminum-smelting facilities to meet rising demand resulting from the nation's economic modernization program, it said. China had struck similar deals with Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd.

CITIC plans to install the purchased smelting facilities at a factory site in the province of Hebei and start production from 1991, it said.

Steelmakers To Operate Joint Venture in PRC
OW1108074188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Japan's top five steel-makers have agreed to set up a joint venture with China to build a fully integrated steel plant in Shijiusuo, Shandong Province, industry sources said Thursday.

Details of the project, including financing terms, will be worked out after the agreement is formalized during Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's official visit to China slated to start August 25, the sources said.

The new steel firm is expected to be capitalized at 60 billion yen, ranking it among the largest joint ventures ever established between Japan and China, the sources said.

Japan has agreed in principle to provide about 90 percent of the capital, they said.

According to the plan, which has not been finalized, the new steel plant, equipped with two blast furnaces, will produce 3.8 million metric tons of crude steel annually.

The production capacity will be about 60 percent of the expected annual output at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai, the largest steel manufacturing plant in China built with Japanese technological aid, when the second phase of its construction is finished.

The Shijiusuo project is expected to cost the two countries about 600 billion yen in total.

About 90 percent of the 60-billion-yen capital will be jointly provided by the Japanese consortium comprising the five steel companies, several banks, trading houses, and other Japanese firms, the sources said.

Loans from the Japanese Government and governmental financial institutions will also be sought for financing the project, according to the sources.

China's Ministry of Metallurgical Industry in 1986 asked Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), for Japanese assistance in building a steel plant in Shijiusuo.

But bilateral talks on the project did not get under way until last May for China's domestic reasons.

Iran Envoy Invites Reconstruction Aid
OW1108073788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Iranian Ambassador Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli on Thursday asked Japan to send a high-powered delegation to Iran at an early date to help the country rehabilitate from eight years of war with Iraq. Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officials said.

Adeli hoped that a cabinet-level person will head the Japanese mission comprising officials from the government and private sector.

The Iranian envoy filed the request in a meeting with LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe at the party's head office, the officials said.

Adeli also asked Abe to visit Iran at the head of a high-level political mission by the end of this year, they said.

Abe, foreign minister between 1982 and 1986 under then prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, promised the ambassador he would relay the request to the government.

He also told Adeli that he hopes to visit Iran if the domestic political calendar allows it.

Adeli left for Tehran later in the day for consultations with the home government, Iranian embassy officials said. He will stay in Iran for a week or 10 days, the officials said.

Japan has offered to provide economic assistance to both Iran and Iraq's reconstruction efforts after a ceasefire is achieved. It also promised to send personnel to the United Nations military observer group supervising the ceasefire.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said earlier this week that an Iran-Iraq ceasefire will start on August 20.

Vice Foreign Minister To Visit East Europe
OW1108073588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Takujiro Hamada will visit Hungary, Albania and Bulgaria between August 14 and 21, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

During his eight-day tour of the three East European countries, Hamada will exchange views on bilateral and international situations with leaders of each country.

In Albania, where he will be the first high-ranking Japanese official to visit since the two governments entered into diplomatic relations in 1981, he is due to sign an agreement on trade between the two countries.

Japanese Urged To Stay Away From Burma

OW1008120488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry said Wednesday it is advising Japanese citizens not to visit Burma, where violent antigovernment demonstrations have been taking place throughout the country since early this month.

Officials said there are currently 280 Japanese nationals living in Burma, and 214 of them are in the capital city of Rangoon.

The Japanese Embassy in Rangoon has asked Japanese residents to keep out of areas where unrest has occurred.

The government of new Burmese leader Sein Lwin, who succeeded Ne Win late last month, declared martial law on Monday and also promulgated a nighttime curfew on Tuesday in an attempt to quell demonstrations demanding a democratic government and end to economic problems.

Security forces fired on a 30,000-strong demonstration in Rangoon on Tuesday night killing five people and arresting 1,451, according to official Burmese figures.

Antigovernment demonstrations spread to 25 provincial cities that day.

An informed source in Rangoon told KYODO News Service that more than 100 people died and nearly 1,000 were wounded when members of the security forces fired on them Wednesday.

Tokyo Financial Market Lags in Liberalization

OW1008165788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—The Tokyo financial market is lagging behind the other top two world money centers, New York and London, in short-term money trading, according to a study report released by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) Wednesday.

The report, titled "International Comparison of Liberalization Steps in Services Trade," was worked out by the non-profit Japan Research Institute headed by Kazuo Noda, professor at Rikkyo University.

"The institutional incompleteness in the short-term money market," the report said, "interferes with internationalization of the Tokyo money market."

The 337-page report, based on questionnaires sent to 270 Japanese and 330 foreign firms, covers four fields of services trade—financial/insurance, information/telecommunications, transportation/tourism and legal and other specialized services.

Of the total, 107 foreign companies which operate in Japan and 94 Japanese firms engaged in international operations answered the mailer. Ninety-six percent of the foreign affiliates which responded to the survey were financial institutions such as banks, securities brokerages and insurance companies.

Compared with 1983, daily turnover on the Tokyo foreign exchange market expanded about four times to 48 billion dollars in March 1986, following 90 billion dollars in London and 58.5 billion dollars in New York.

The outstanding volume of the short-term money market in Tokyo, however, was only 41.8 trillion yen at the end of September in 1986, compared with 1,304.1 billion dollars in the United States.

The report went on to point out that in October 1984, subsidiaries of Japanese banks had a 21.9 percent share of financial assets in London, in contrast to the negligible 1.3 percent held by foreign banks in Tokyo.

"We must admit that Tokyo lags far behind London and New York in terms of market-openness," it said.

Discouraged by an "underdeveloped short-term money market" the outstanding lending extended by 79 foreign banks in Japan, of which fund-raising depends most on the short-term money market, plunged by 17.5 percent in 1985 from the previous year to 548.2 billion yen.

"Strict administrative guidances by the Finance Ministry," the report said, "in substance blocks foreign banks from mergers and acquisitions of Japanese banks in an attempt to expand their retailing activities, which they expect to contribute to lower fund-raising cost."

In securities brokering, Japanese securities firms bought 40-60 percent of U.S. Treasury bonds, while foreign securities companies located in Japan have a small share in purchases of Japanese Government bonds, in spite of a hike of an allocated share of the government bonds to 5.725 percent in April 1987 from 1.19 percent.

Trade Surplus Shows Increase in July

OW1008151588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—Japan's trade surplus showed a year-on-year increase in July for the first time in 15 months to 7,178.40 million dollars, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Wednesday.

Exports on a free on board (FOB) basis jumped 16.2 percent from July last year, the ninth straight month in which there has been a double-digit rise, to 23,125.78 million dollars.

Imports on a cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis expanded 23.1 percent, scoring a double-digit advance for the 15th month in a row, to 15,947.37 million dollars.

The ratio of manufactured products to total imports, however, dropped to 46.7 percent in July from 48.2 percent in the previous month in spite of a 25.7 percent year-on-year rise in imports of finished goods.

Finance Ministry officials said the shrinkage in the ratio resulted mainly from a rise in imports of crude oil and a decrease in purchases of aircraft from the United States.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. in July was 4,485.32 million dollars.

Shipments of automobiles declined 3.2 percent in volume but rose 4.5 percent in terms of dollars.

Exports of integrated circuits (ICS), chiefly to Southeast Asian countries including Hong Kong and Taiwan, were up 7.7 percent in volume and jumped 64.5 percent in dollars, though the average export price rose by around 35 percent, according to the officials.

Imports of crude oil which accounted for 11.3 percent of overall imports, rose 29.8 percent in terms of barrels and by 13.6 percent in dollars.

"Importers rushed to purchase crude oil, anticipating a further advance in prices," a ministry official said.

Exports to the North American market grew 4.0 percent to 7,945.70 million dollars, while imports from North America jumped 21.4 percent to 3,460.39 million dollars.

Diet Budget Committee on 11-Day Summer Recess

OW1008144688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—Diet business will go into an 11-day summer recess Thursday as ruling and opposition parties have agreed to cancel a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee scheduled for the day, Liberal Democratic Party sources said Wednesday.

Representatives of the LDP and opposition camp met and agreed to resume business on August 22.

The Upper House will open a three-day session of its Budget Committee on that day to look into an insider stock trading scandal involving a number of politicians, the sources said.

The Japan Socialist Party, which boycotted sessions of the House of Representatives Budget Committee last week, will join discussions at the Upper House committee, JSP sources said.

Mongolia

50th Railways Anniversary Celebrated

USSR Delegation Meets Dejid

OW1008060788 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1415 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Aug (MONTSAME)—B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received a delegation, headed by V.N. Ginko, USSR first deputy minister of railways, and had a friendly conversation. The Soviet delegation is taking part in the celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the MPR railways.

Present were S. Lubsandash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; D. Yondonsuren, MPR minister of transportation; A.I. Dolgiy, chief of Ulaanbaatar Railway (UBR) Administration; D. Lhagbasuren, first secretary of UBR party committee; S. Bold, deputy chief of UBR administration, and other officials.

Dejid Visits Exhibition

OW1008060588 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Aug (MONTSAME)—B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Gungaadorj, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Lubsandash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; L. Lantuu, first secretary of Ulaanbaatar City party committee, and other officials today visited the exhibition "Mongolian Railways—50".

The exhibition, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the establishment in the country of railway transportation, was held in the Central Exhibition Pavilion of the Mongolian capital.

Sodnom Meets With USSR Group

OW1008061988 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 6 Aug 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Aug (MONTSAME)—A solemn meeting of representatives of party, economic, and social organizations, railway workers, and Soviet specialists devoted to the 50th anniversary of the establishment in the MPR of railway transport was held today in the Central Palace of Mongolian Trade Unions.

The solemn meeting was inaugurated by D. Lhagbasuren, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar Railway (UBR) party committee.

S. Bold, first deputy chief of the UBR Administration, gave a report at the meeting. The Mongolian railways currently handle 75 percent of freight, 30 percent of passenger, and 97 to 98 percent of import and export transportation. Besides this, the main transport needs of central and eastern economic regions are satisfied by railway transportation, the speaker noted.

V.N. Ginko, USSR first deputy minister of railways, who is taking part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian railways, made a solemn speech at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were Comrades D. Sodnom: B. Altangerel; B. Dejid; P. Damdin; S. Gungaadorj, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Lubsandash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; D. Yondonsuren, MPR minister of transportation; and A.I. Dolgiy, chief of the UBR Administration, as well as V.I. Sitnikov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR.

After the meeting, a festive concert was presented by master artists.

Editorial Cited on National Rejuvenation Process
GW1008060388 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1335 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Aug (MONTSAME)—The current main concern is keeping every working man informed about the goals and content of the country's rejuvenation process, and the creation, at every level, starting from primary production units, of conditions for its full implementation. This was noted in the "UNEN" editorial.

To understand rejuvenation, study and implement it, we, primarily, have to examine our present activity and make our conclusions, part with the old thinking and work style, and master the economic methods (and new) thinking. The first examples should be given by (leading workers). The ignorance and misunderstanding of the essence of the tasks facing us, in conjunction with the administrative pressure and the method of force, lead to formalism in attitude to the implementation of the policy of the party and government, to its discredit.

Party organizations should deal with local development of the rejuvenation policy, and state bodies should direct and control its implementation by economic organizations. Neither a single organization nor a single man should shun the cause of the rejuvenation.

All of us, starting from each worker or animal breeder, should make efforts to complete the stage of verbal support and begin its practical implementation. This is the only way to achieve consistent and general progress in rejuvenation, "UNEN" notes.

Grain Ripens Early, Early Harvest Expected
OW1008145088 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT aug 9 Aug 88

[Text] This year grain ripened earlier in Mongolia and consequently the farming community will start harvesting it to finish it in the earliest possible time. But the gathering in of potatoes has been delayed owing to late ripening caused by sudden ground frost late June and early July this year. So all kinds of field work at farms will have to be done simultaneously, thus raising the responsibilities of the farmers.

This year the farming community plans to bring in not less than 824,000 tons of grain and over 270 tons of potato and other vegetables.

North Korea

South Urged To Respond to Talks Proposal
SK1108054488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 11 Aug 88

[NODONG SINMUN 11 August commentary: "An Expression of a Positive Attitude and Stand"]

[Text] As has been reported, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK sent a third letter to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly on 9 August on the issue of convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

In his letter, the chairman of our side took notice of the fact that in its reply dated 1 August the South side, in a limited way, agreed in principle to having talks between the parliaments of the North and South, proposed that a face-to-face meeting [sangbong] to prepare for the joint parliamentary talks be held at Tongilgak of our side in Panmunjom on 17 August to discuss such issues as opening the first session of the joint parliamentary meeting in Pyongyang or Seoul on 26 August and the working procedures on this.

This sincere proposal by our side proceeds from a positive attitude and stand for opening an epochal phase to improve North-South relations and to accelerate peace in the country and its peaceful reunification at any cost by convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting at an early date and by discussing and settling the pressing issues of nonaggression and the imminent Olympics.

As is known, last 20 July we sent to the South side a letter containing a proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression. Following this, on 26 July, we sent a letter to the South side in which we proposed discussing the South side's inviting us to the Olympics and our proposal for cohosting them as emergency agenda items at the joint parliamentary meeting.

However, the South side's reply to our repeated proposals, as such, contains vague matters, something that is not at all insignificant, and that are hard to understand. For example, it is not clear whether the so-called North-South parliamentary talks proposed by the South side means joint parliamentary talks or talks between parliamentary representatives, and whether it means to let representatives of other political parties and organizations and personages of various circles participate in the meeting or to exclude them.

The South side should abandon its vague attitude and make clear its stand on our proposal for convening a joint parliamentary meeting. To correctly settle the issue of national peace, which is related to the future of the fellow countrymen, it is imperative to choose a form of dialogue that is capable of summing up the will of the broad classes, sectors, political parties, and groupings in the North and South.

Although our proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is the broadest negotiation stage for easing tension and peace, it has not yet been realized. Under the circumstances, a North-South joint parliamentary meeting will be a practical and reasonable way of reflecting the will of various circles.

Since our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly are composed of politicians from various political parties, the dialogue in the joint parliamentary meeting can be conducted on the democratic principle, and it will be possible to embody the will of various circles on the issues discussed.

What is more, since the representatives of other South Korean political parties, organizations, and personages of various circles not participating in the National Assembly unanimously demand that they be able to contact with us, allowing them to participate in the joint parliamentary meeting to settle major national issues according to the common will of the nation and in its interest will be a very just measure.

It is a very practical and reasonable measure that our side proposed a meeting for the preparation of the joint parliamentary meeting with the attendance of three to five parliamentarians from each side.

The North and South have already agreed on having parliamentary talks to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression and had preliminary contacts for their preparations. We should not repeat the bad precedent of having failed to even discuss the issue of the declaration after the preliminary contacts had ground to a halt halfway through, even before the full-dress talks. Moreover, in view of the pressing issues of easing tension or the Olympics that should be discussed as emergency agenda items, the actual situation does not permit it.

In fact, the discussion of the working procedures on convening a joint parliamentary meeting will not be complicated or difficult.

Although the South side's reply contains insincere points in various aspects, our side, having no intention of making an issue of them, proposed a meeting to prepare for the joint parliamentary meeting and that the first session of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting be held in Pyongyang or Seoul on 26 August. Thereby we again showed our positive zeal and sincere attitude to discuss and settle the pressing issues through dialogue and negotiations.

The politicians in the North and South should fulfill their duty and mission, which they owe before the country and people as politicians by convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly, and by discussing and settling the issues of nonaggression and the Olympics in the common interest of the people and according to the national desire for reunification.

We hope that the South Korean National Assembly, parliamentarians, and South Korean political parties, organizations, people of all walks of life, and personages of various circles will pay prudent attention to our unselfish proposal and respond to it affirmatively.

CPRF Denounces South for Blocking Student Talks
SK1008231688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1100 GMT 6 Aug 88

[Information No 495 issued by the CPRF Secretariat on 6 August in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] The military fascist elements in South Korea are frantically running amok to block the 15 August North-South student talks.

According to a report, in a so-called public hearing held in the National Assembly on the North-South student talks on 4 August, the puppet minister of unification stated that the 15 August student talks ignored the reality of division and that the agenda of talks are not appropriate for the students to discuss. Thus, he raved that the student talks will not be allowed.

In a so-called statement that day, the puppet education minister said that the struggle of students to realize the 15 August student talks is a reckless and harsh act and emphatically raved about exchange of students through talks of educational authorities.

This is an intolerable challenge to all students and youths in the North and South who are pushing ahead at the final stage with the preparatory work for the North-South student talks that are near at hand and to all fellow countrymen who seek the smooth realization of the talks.

This is also a fascist act showing the true intention to block the historic meeting between the students in the North and South to the end.

As is known to all, the preparatory works for the 15 August North-South student talks are being carried out in the final stages amid great interest at home and abroad. Even Korean students in Japan, not to mention the students in the North and South, decided to send their representatives to the North-South student talks and to the grand cross-country march and are pushing ahead with the preparatory work.

The open declaration of the No Tae-u group that it will block the student talks at a time when all fellow countrymen are eagerly looking forward to seeing the successful convocation of the North-South student talks is an antinational, antireunification act running counter to national harmony and unity and is a criminal act that can never be pardoned.

The puppets' insulting remarks that the agenda of the North-South student talks are not appropriate and that the struggle of the students to realize the student talks is reckless and rash are a mean excuse for repressing with guns and bayonets the patriotic act of students and youths for the nation and the people.

The issue of exchanging students through talks of the educational authorities raved again by the rascals is also a disgusting trick. The main body of the North-South student talks is the students. The attempt of the South Korean fascist dictators to host the talks, leaving out the students who are the masters and the persons concerned, is an unreasonable act to use the student issue for their impure political aims and a trick to block the 15 August North-South student talks.

If the South Korean puppets are truly interested in North-South student exchanges, they should ensure all conditions and conveniences so that the talks can be smoothly convened instead of attempting to block the 15 August North-South student talks.

At the same time, the South Korean fascist clique should unconditionally release the students and youths it illegally arrested and detained and should immediately stop searching and arresting the members of the South side's student delegation and the preparatory committee for the student talks.

If the South Korean fascist clique again blocks the students and youths going to Panmunjom and represses the students, just as it did on 10 June, it cannot avoid the curse and denunciation of all the people.

[Dated] 6 August 1988, Pyongyang

Further Denunciation

SK1008102888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1013 GMT 10 Aug 88

[“We Denounce South Korean Puppet Clique's Attempts To Foil Grand Cross-Country March and August 15 North-South Student Talks; Statement of CPRF Spokesman”—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)*—A spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement today denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for desperately blocking the grand cross-country march of students and scheming to foil the August 15 North-South student talks

The statement says the South Korean puppets have issued one repressive order after another to the entire police in their hysteric suppression of students, totally blocking functions of students for the grand cross-country march under the label of “illegal rallies”, threatening that they would “take strong measures” against the August 15 student talks and they issued orders to search hundreds of students including Kim Chung-ki, head of the South side's delegation to the August 15 North-South student talks and walked off some of them, the statement adds and continues:

This desperate suppression by the South Korean fascist clique is a most despicable and vicious challenge to the South Korean students and people who ardently desire national reconciliation and unity and a peaceful reunification of the country. The August 15 talks at Panmunjom and the grand cross-country march which the North and South students promised to each other and are promoting represent the ardent patriotism and sense of national duty of the students of new generation who will shoulder the future of the nation to pull down the wall between the North and the South which has existed for nearly half a century and make a breakthrough in national reunification. They deserve praise and bliss of the whole nation in all cases and cannot be an object of suppression.

Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers are desperately blocking the August 15 North-South student talks. This shows that they have not yet abandoned the wrong habit of the predecessors in trying to monopolize dialogue and use it for their sinister political purpose, but are persisting in anti-national and anti-reunification crimes, failing to draw a lesson from the denunciation they invited at home and abroad by frustrating the June 10 students talks.

If the South Korean rulers have the slightest interest in the exchange of students, they should not block the August 15 student talks at hand, but grant at once the application for entry into Panmunjom submitted by the students and refrain from the dastardly act of blocking the road of the cross-country march squad.

The South Korean authorities should immediately and unconditionally release all the students behind bars including the students illegally arrested while waging a patriotic struggle for the June 10 student talks and the August 15 student talks and stop at once the search and arrest of the members of the South side's delegation to the student talks and the members of the preparatory committee for the student talks.

They should discard their anti-dialogue and anti-reunification position and provide all conditions and conveniences for the realisation of the August 15 student talks at Panmunjom.

If they again bloodily block the August 15 North-South student talks as they did the June 10 student talks at the point of the bayonet, they will remain a target of curses and condemnation by history and the nation for a long time and be held wholly responsible for all the consequences therefrom.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the hope that the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the world peace-loving people will sternly denounce the criminal acts of the South Korean authorities in blocking the August 15 North-South student talks and the grand cross-country march of South Korean students and actively support the righteous movement for reunification and national salvation of the students in the North and the South.

DFRF Statement on Moves To Block Talks

*SK1108070488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Statement by spokesman for the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) on maneuvers by South Korean authorities to block the 15 August North-South student talks]

[Test] All the Korean people who hope for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, expressing their great expectation of the great cross-country march and the 15 August Panmunjom talks between youths and students of the North and the South, are now extending warm support and encouragement to them.

However, not only did the No Tae-u ring wickedly block the great cross-country march by the South Korean youths and students, it is now trying to rupture the 15 August North-South student talks.

The puppet National Police Headquarters have already issued emergency directives to all the police force across the country to completely block mass rallies, including citizens' meetings, that the South Korean youths and students planned to hold in major South Korean cities as among the events of the great cross-country march on the grounds that they are illegal assemblies.

Following this, the person holding the office of director-general of the National Police Headquarters stated that the 15 August student talks can never be tolerated under any circumstances in a so-called warning statement and then ranted that he would strongly counter the talks.

According to this, the puppet police have decided to enter a Class B alert posture from 10 through 13 August and a Class A alert posture from 14 through 16 August to keep the students from coming out of the school gates.

Before this, the fascist military clique placed on a wanted list leading student cadres, including the head of the South's delegation to the 15 August North-South student talks, Kim Chung-ki, and the chairman of the National Federation of University Student Representatives, O Yong-sik; and blocked the South Korean youths and students who tried to hold a meeting at Korea University in Seoul on 7 August to inaugurate a vanguard unit for reunification as part of the great cross-country march by mobilizing the puppet police. When the students tried to inaugurate another vanguard unit at Yonsei University, the ring harshly blocked it, as well, and committed such fascist suppression as arresting 269 students who staged a demonstration and a sit-in in protest.

This desperate and violent suppression by the South Korean fascist clique is the most brazen and wicked act of challenge to the South Korean youths, students, and people who ardently hope for national reconciliation, unity, and peaceful reunification of the country.

The 15 August Panmunjom talks and the great cross-country march that the youths and students in the North and the South have mutually promised are pushing ahead as an expression of the warm patriotism and sense of national mission of the youths and students of a new generation who are to shoulder the future of the people to break down the state of isolation between the North and South that has continued for nearly half a century and to open a breakthrough for national reunification, something that should be praised and blessed by the entire population under any circumstances, not suppressed.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean ruling clique is desperately attempting to block the 15 August North-South student talks. This shows that the clique has not done away with the wrong habit of its predecessors who monopolized dialogue and put it to bad use for insidious political purposes and that it continues to commit anti-national and anti-reunification crimes rather than learn a lesson from having been denounced at home and abroad after having ruptured the 10 June student talks.

Such acts by persons in authority in South Korea prove that their babbling as if they were about to realize the North-South student exchanges is nothing but a deception and hypocrisy and that the so-called 7 July declaration they announced while clamoring about reunification is also nothing but a trick designed purely to weaken the sentiment for reunification of the South Korean youths, students, and people.

The persons in authority in South Korea are indeed the enemy of dialogue and reunification who are not even qualified to be in charge of the reunification question.

The DFRF, considering the fascist suppressive maneuvers of the No Tae-u fascist military clique to block with bayonets the historical 15 August North-South student talks and the great cross-country march of the South Korean youths and students as an openly traitorous act against dialogue and reunification, denounces it together with all fellow countrymen who earnestly hope for national reunification.

No one should stop the patriotic steps of the youths and students moving toward Panmunjom. Actively helping and encouraging the righteous undertaking of the youths and students who have risen in the great march for national reunification and national salvation for the country and nation, without hoping for the power of honor, is a sacred national mission and duty for the authorities, all political parties, organizations, people of all walks of life, and personages of various standings in the North and the South.

If the South Korean ruling clique has the slightest interest in student exchanges, it should not block the imminent student talks slated for 15 August, but give permission to the students' request for entry into Panmunjom at an early date and discontinue the brazen act of blocking the great cross-country march.

The persons in authority in South Korea should unconditionally release all youths and students who are detained behind bars, including students who were unjustly arrested and detained while engaged in a patriotic struggle for the 10 June student talks and the 15 August student talks without delay. They should also abandon the commotion kicked up in searching for and arresting the members of the South side's delegation to the student talks and members of the preparatory committee for the student talks.

The persons in authority in South Korea should do away with their dialogue-negating and reunification-negating stand and provide the students with every necessary condition and convenience to make the students' 15 August Panmunjom talks a success.

If the persons in authority in South Korea try once again to bloodily suppress the 15 August North-South student talks just as they did the 10 June student talks, they will continuously be denounced and cursed by history and the people and will be made to take full responsibility for the consequences that arise therefrom.

The actuality shows that without a struggle against the anti-reunification splittist force devoted to treason and division, it is impossible to hope for the students' 15 August face-to-face meeting [sangbong] or success in the Panmunjom student talks.

We are convinced that the South Korean youths and students will make their appropriate contribution to erecting, without fail, a tower of the great cross-country march of historical proportions, a tower of the North-South student talks in Panmunjom, by uniting firmly under the banner of reunification for national salvation.

The DFRF expresses its hope that all the Korean people at home and abroad and the peace-loving people of the world will strongly denounce the criminal maneuvers by the persons in authority in South Korea who stand in the way of the 15 August North-South student talks and the great cross-country march by the South Korean youths and students and will actively support and encourage the righteous movement of the youths and students in the North and the South for reunification and national salvation.

Talks Committee Decries Blocking Maneuvers

*SK1108104288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[“South Korean Rulers Must Give Up Scheme To Block Grand Cross-Country March and August 15 Student Talks; Statement of Preparatory Committee of North Side for North-South Student Talks”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—The preparatory committee of the North side for the North-South student talks today made public a statement sternly denouncing in the name of the entire fellow countrymen and all the students in the North and the South the South Korean rulers' brutal and desperate fascist suppressive moves to block the grand cross-country march of South Korean students and prevent them from participating in the August 15 North-South student talks at the point of the bayonet.

Recalling the fact that the South Korean military fascist clique is making all desperate efforts in an attempt to block the students' grand cross-country march and the August 15 Panmunjom talks, issuing “emergency duty order” to all the police and publishing a “warning statement” to the students, the statement stresses:

The fact that the South Korean military fascist clique is blocking the grand cross-country march and the August 15 North-South student talks shows itself that the clique is anti-reunification splittist forces with no intention to hold dialogue and realize reunification and is the vicious foe of the students in the North and the South.

The South Korean rulers must clearly realize that bayonet is not almighty and act with discretion.

The No Tae-u group must clearly realize how miserable was the end of the fascist dictators who stood against the students of the new generation in history.

The South Korean rulers must give up their foolish design to block the grand cross-country march and the August 15 student talks and provide all conditions for the smooth holding of the students' patriotic movement for reunification and national salvation.

If they check again the August 15 student talks at the point of bayonet as they did the June 10 student talks, ignoring the repeated warnings of the entire Korean people and students, they will meet only the world's denunciation and shameless destruction.

We express the belief that the South Korean students steadfast in justice and burning with patriotism will make more persistent efforts to realize the grand cross-country march they have already started and the August 15 student talks.

Daily Reports Support for Reunification

SK1008101388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1001 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial upon the successful close of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

The month of anti-U.S. joint struggle this year powerfully demonstrated militant solidarity of the progressive people worldwide with the Korean people in their just cause of making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and clearly showed that the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our revolution were daily expanding, says the editorial:

It continues:

Solidarity loudly voiced in all parts of the world during the month was a great inspiration to our people in the struggle for removing the danger of war and guaranteeing a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and accomplishing the cause of national reunification.

We express deep thanks to the peoples, political parties, social organizations and friendship organizations of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all other countries, international organizations, international democratic organizations and prominent figures of various circles for their active and sincere support and solidarity for our people's just cause during the month.

The Korean question still remains the main focus of world attention.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"To ease tension and remove the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is one of the burning questions which await solution in the international political arena."

If tension is to be eased and a lasting peace preserved in Korea, the division and military confrontation should be terminated.

To this end, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, the root cause of war, must be withdrawn from South Korea. This is a prerequisite to a peaceful solution to the Korean question.

To solve the Korean question in a peaceful way is our invariable stand.

We had proposed tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea four years ago. Recently again, we proposed DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks as a step to solve the question of guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea, it should choose to discuss with us disarmament and improvement of relations, not trying to improve relations with big powers only.

The editorial stresses in conclusion:

As the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle showed, the peace-loving people of the world are standing on the side of the Korean people in their struggle for peace and peaceful reunification of the country. We firmly believe that the progressive people the world over will, in the future, lift up louder voices of solidarity with our people's just cause.

'Burlesque' of Fascists' Maneuvers Condemned

SK1008104688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1041 GMT 10 Aug 88

["Burlesque of Fascists Bent on Anti-Communist and Splittist Moves"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group on August 8 called together more than 15,000 policemen of 25 police stations under the puppet Seoul City Police Bureau and held a "meeting" to strengthen "public peace and guard of Seoul Olympics", according to a report.

Crying over someone's "obstructions to the Olympics", the fascist clique kicked up a frantic row about "guarantee of absolute safety", "general concentration of guard forces" and the like.

This clearly shows once again that the No Tae-u group is a vicious splittist and fascist hooligan seeking to abuse the Olympics for war and division and intensified suppression, following the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists.

VNS Contends People Support Student Talks

SK1008104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—People of all strata in South Korea are determined to powerfully support the North-South student talks, unanimously hoping for their realisation, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

A professor of Seoul University said: I raise both hands in support of the August 15 meeting of students from the North and the South which will make a breakthrough for reunification.

Reunification is the supreme task of the nation and a solemn demand of the era. Anyone who is truly concerned for the destiny of the country and fellow countrymen should sincerely support the initiative of the patriotic students and join them.

Pak Chan-kyu, a company clerk in Inchon, said that "the unified channel of dialogue for reunification" should be denied and multi-channel be realised. The August 15 North-South student talks must be realised without fail by the concerted efforts of the entire people, he added.

A pressman in Seoul stated: the June 10 North-South student talks ended abortive due to the present rulers' step to totally block them. But the August 15 talks must be realised without fail. If they block the August 15 North-South student talks, the nation will not pardon them, he stressed.

He declared that the key to the realisation of the August 15 talks lies in that the entire people support them and turn out to the square of the struggle together, braving the authorities' suppression.

A student of the General Student Council of Koryo University stated: We will realize the August 15 talks at whatever cost. And he appealed to the people of all walks of life to actively support and encourage the struggle to realise the talks with enthusiasm and sincerity.

Paper Encourages Parliamentary Talks With U.S.

SK1108102888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—It is more than ten days since the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent U.S. Congress a letter suggesting that parliamentary delegates of the DPRK and the USA hold talks to discuss measures to cooperate in replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. But, the USA has not yet made a reply.

The problem of easing the worst tension and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula can be solved only by the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, stresses NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

The article says:

The United States bears an unavoidable responsibility for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. not only has its large forces stationed in South Korea but also holds the prerogative of military command over the South Korean puppet Army.

It is also the United States that has brought the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war as today.

The U.S. was a belligerent party in the last Korean war and a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Therefore, unless the problems are settled through direct dialogue between the DPRK and the USA, the tension in Korea cannot be eased, nor the danger of war be removed, nor a practical way for the peaceful reunification of the country be opened.

The article continues:

The problem of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement should be discussed and settled at direct talks between the DPRK and the USA or at the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the USA and South Korea.

The issue of top priority at present is to ease the military tension on the Korean peninsula. The best option for both the DPRK and the USA for this purpose is to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement through negotiation.

There is no ground and reason for the United States to fail to consult with the DPRK about the conclusion of a peace agreement. The point is whether it truly wants peace or not.

There is no reason why the United States, while reducing armaments and improving relations with other countries, should refuse disarmament and keep hostile relations with the DPRK which poses no threat to it.

The DPRK-USA parliamentary talks should be held at an early date at the present time the trend of which is to settle pending issues politically through dialogue and negotiation.

Daily Notes U.S. 'Imperialists Brutal Nature'

SK1008101688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1009 GMT 10 Aug 88

["Manifestation of U.S. Imperialists' Brutal Nature"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today lashes out at the atrocities of soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression Army in South Korea.

Sailors of the U.S. Navy belonging to the ship "New Jersey" anchoring at Inchon Port on August 3 did violence at a restaurant in Seoul, wounding three employees. Earlier, a corporal belonging to the second division of the U.S. imperialist aggression Army ran a large military truck over four people to death in broad daylight in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province.

The paper says in a signed commentary:

The ceaseless atrocities of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea prove that they are using South Korea as a military base for aggression and war field as if they were masters and feel a thrill of joy to kill Koreans at will.

The U.S. imperialists are committing one shocking atrocity after another in South Korea because South Korea is completely dependent on the United States and the Yankees lord it over in South Korea.

Facts show that as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the colonial fascist rule remain intact, the South Korean people cannot get rid of the present lot.

The U.S. imperialists must look square at the realities and immediately quit South Korea, taking along all their aggression forces including nuclear weapons.

Festival Song Cassettes, Disks Brought Out

SK1008150988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1509 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—The Korean documentary film studio and the gramophone record company manufactured cassettes and disks recording songs of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. These cassettes record 9 songs of festival, songs which are loved and widely sung among our people including "Kimchongilia", "Welcoming the First Full Sun on the River Taedong" and "Do Not Forget Our Friendship" and folk songs "Arirang" and "Ongheya".

Songs of festival including "Masters of Future Are Youth and Students" selected as festival song well reflect the ideas of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. Songs carried in cassettes including "Kimchongilia" and "Welcoming the First Full Sun on the River Taedong"

will be popular among participants in the festival and music fans. The stereo cassettes recording festival songs will please not only our people but guests to the festival.

Officials of PRC Consulate Help Port Workers

SK1008110388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1100 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—Jie Qihua, consul general of the People's Republic of China in Chongjin, and consulate general officials helped workers of Chongjin Port in their work on August 10.

The guests visited Chongjin Port which has been excellently built as a trade port of the country and deepened friendly feeling, helping workers there who were making a general charge in the heat of the 200-day campaign to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK as a grand festival of victors.

Kim Yong-nam Sends Message to Thai Official

SK1108100488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1000 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Sitthi Sawetsila on his reappointment as foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop more favorably, the message sincerely wishes him good health and happiness as well as great success in his responsible work.

Cuban Uprising Anniversary Marked in Pyongyang

SK1008153788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1525 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—Friendship sports and amusement games took place today at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Moranbong No. 1 Girls' Senior Middle School on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Present there were Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, and other officials concerned, teachers and girls of the school, Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

The participants deepened the feelings of friendship, playing volleyball, running carrying with armfuls of balls, running in rings and other colorful sports and amusement games.

Prior to the games, they appreciated a performance given by art circle members of the school.

Education Minister Confers With Burkinabe Leader

*SK1108042188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0412 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state of Burkina Faso, referred to the friendly relations with the DPRK when he met on August 7 Yi Chong-chu, minister of general education, who attended the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Burkina Faso as a special envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a special envoy to sincerely congratulate the anniversary of the revolution in Burkina Faso. This is a great inspiration to myself and the people and revolution of Burkina Faso.

Recalling impressions of his Korean visit, he expressed satisfaction over the more favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Burkina Faso and Korea.

There is no change in Burkina Faso's support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he declared.

He hoped that Korea would surely be reunified under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Uganda Resistance Movement Delegation Pays Visit

Delegation Met By Hwang Chang-yop

*SK1008110988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1105 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—A delegation of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda headed by Amanywa Mushega, member of the National Resistance Council and Minister of local government, arrived in Pyongyang today.

It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

WPK Holds Reception

*SK1108044388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception last evening for the delegation of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda headed by Amanywa Mushega, member of the National Resistance Council and minister of local government, on a visit to our country.

Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop made a speech at the reception.

He said that the current visit of the delegation fully shows the good relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries which have grown in strength and developed daily since the meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Yoweri Museveni in Pyongyang in April last year.

We pay a high tribute to and express full support and firm solidarity for the Ugandan people who under the leadership of respected President Yoweri Museveni have made many successes in the efforts to achieve national unity and the stability of the country and rehabilitate the ravaged economy according to the ten-point program of the national resistance movement, he said.

The Korean people, he stated, will as ever powerfully struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and the building of a new society together with the fraternal Ugandan people.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Amanywa Mushega said:

It is the first visit of a delegation of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda to your country. But the friendship between the two countries has a long history. The friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop through such contact.

Noting that the relations between the National Resistance Movement of Uganda and the Workers' Party of Korea are close, he stressed: These relations powerfully inspire the Ugandan people in their struggle for the building of a new society.

We highly appreciate the achievements registered by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people through the application of the chuche idea in all domains under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he declared. The aim of the delegation's current visit, he said, is to study and follow excellent success and experience in your country.

Angolan, Guinean, Yemeni Delegations Arrive

*SK1008111388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1107 GMT 10 Aug 88*

["Visits"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations; a delegation of party workers of the Political and Ideological Education Department of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Workers' Party headed by Benisio Bareto Neto, deputy director of its department; a delegation of the Conakry University of

Guinea headed by Aboubacar Sompore, its president; a delegation of the Aden University of Democratic Yemen headed by Muhammad Abubikr Alumeri, its vice-president; a delegation of the study of the chuche idea of the Federico Villareal National University of Peru headed by Lucio Sandoval Sifuentes, dean of a faculty of the university, arrived in Pyongyang on August 10.

Mozambican Military Delegation Concludes Visit
SK1008105688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1050 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—The military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Gen. Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence, left here today concluding its 6-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and others and Wang Dahui, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round the tower of the chuche idea, the West Sea barrage, the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and the unit 809 of the Korean People's Army and saw an acrobatic show.

Foreign Countries Support North-South Meeting
SK1008045588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0443 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—The DPRK's proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is supported in various countries.

R. Nyamka, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam regional party committee, in a press interview on the closing of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle said that the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a meeting on July 20 and proposed to the South Korean "national assembly" to hold a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. He continued:

We fully support and hail the DPRK's proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, considering it to be a proposal for the country and the nation and a most just and constructive proposal that conforms with the desire of the world progressive people who aspire after peace.

The proposal to hold a North-South joint parliamentary meeting should be realised at an early date.

A recent issue of the Bulgarian paper RABOTNI-CHESKO DELO in an article said that the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting reflected the DPRK's consistent efforts to reunify the country in a peaceful way through talks.

A recent issue of the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN welcomed the proposal to convene a North-South joint parliamentary meeting as an important initiative. The Vietnamese people fully support the DPRK's constructive stand and are convinced that the DPRK's new proposals will contribute to easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula, it said.

Foreign Leaders Support Anti-U.S. Struggle
SK1008043388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0421 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory or solidarity messages on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 35th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war.

They were sent by France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Santiago Carrillo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Labour Party-Unity of Communists; and E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

They warmly congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war and expressed support to his initiatives for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

They expressed the belief that the Korean people would achieve greater successes and victory in all struggles including the struggle to reunify the country in a peaceful way without foreign interference.

They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Daily Article Cited on Chuche Idea
SK0800051500 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 8 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN Sunday carried an article under the title "The Chuche Idea Is Ideological and Spiritual Source of Unity and Cohesion of the Party."

Noting that the chuche idea is the ideological basis of the greatness and invincibility of our party's unity and cohesion, the signed article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "on some problems of education in the chuche idea" said that the chuche idea is the party's unshakable ideology that guides our revolution to victory and all ideological education should be run through with the chuche idea, the monolithic ideology of the party.

The chuche idea, above, all, makes the entire party members firmly unite with revolutionary duty and comradeship, centering on the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has said:

"Since the leader is the centre of the life of a socio-political community, revolutionary duty and comradeship must also be centred on the leaders."

The chuche idea indicates the profound truth that by uniting around the leader into one organisation with a single ideology, under the guidance of the party, the masses form a socio-political organism which is immortal as an independent being.

Expounded profoundly in the work are the principles of socio-political organism, revolutionary duty and comradeship. It theoretically clarifies that the leader, the party and the masses form a socio-political organism united by one life, and that the leader is the centre of this organism and the party is its pivot.

The chuche idea is also an ideological foundation for achieving the ideological and purposeful unity and cohesion of the party on the basis of one ideology.

The great chuche idea is the ideological foundation of the unity and cohesion of our party. This idea is the revolutionary world outlook of the working class and the only guiding idea of our party and the revolution.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" clearly expounds the greatness and revolutionary character of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a most steadfast revolutionary idea that raises it as the fundamental aim of the revolution to defend chajusong and realize it and demands the continuation of the revolution till its complete realization. That is why anyone who embarks upon the road of the revolutionary struggle to realise the chajusong of man absolutely follows the chuche idea and unites with it as the ideological basis.

The chuche idea is a man-centred world outlook and a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook which true revolutionaries should espouse.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made clear in the work, the chuche idea was the first in history to establish the man-centred philosophical world outlook which elucidates the essence of the world and the law of its change and development, putting man in the position of the master of the world.

Only the chuche idea is the world outlook of the true revolutionaries and only when this idea is adopted as the world outlook, can a working-class party achieve its ideological and purposeful unity.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work gave a profound exposition of the greatness and revolutionary character of the chuche idea and clearly specified it as the unshakable guiding idea of our party, the unity and cohesion of our party based on the chuche idea have been consolidated more solidly.

It is a precious truth which has been proved through our revolutionary practice that the chuche idea is the banner of the unity and cohesion of our party.

Report on Rapid Development of Power Industry
SK0908151888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA)—The power industry has grown fast in Korea.

The country's power output has moved upward systematically, the total generating capacity jumping nearly five times as against 40 years ago.

The great leader President Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the power industry, production should be raised to the maximum by taking good care of the equipment of the existing power stations and, simultaneously, the construction of new projects must be speeded up to hasten their commissioning."

The power industry of Korea has made rapid progress since the country's liberation under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song met workers in this sector on many occasions and personally called at construction sites of power stations to put forward the original policy for the development of power industry.

As a result, even under the difficult conditions of peaceful construction after liberation, the generating equipment and electric establishments which had been

destroyed by the Japanese imperialists were speedily rehabilitated and the output of electricity in 1949 grew by 51 percent as against 1946.

During the post-war three-year plan for the development of the national economy (1954-1956), many power stations were rehabilitated and rebuilt to be equipped with modern technique and the power production plan envisaged in the three-year plan was overfulfilled four months ahead of schedule to lay solid material and technical foundations of the power industry.

During the first five-year plan (1957-1961), a number of power substations and equipment of transmission and supply of electricity as well as the Supung, Changjingang, Pujongang, Hochongang and other power stations were completely rehabilitated and readjusted by modern technique. In this period the total generating capacity increased by 86 percent, bringing the power output per capita to the level of the developed industrial countries.

In the first seven-year plan period (1961-1967) the large-scale Kanggye Youth Power Station, Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, etc. and a number of minor power stations made their appearance and the production capacity of the thermal power station swelled. This made it possible to overcome onesideness and fluctuation in power production to ease strain on electricity.

The power production in 1970 jumped 2.2 times as against 1960.

In the period of six-year plan (1971-1976) an amazing achievement was made in the development of the power industry.

In this period the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex and other power stations were built and the power production reached 28,000 million kwh in 1975.

During the second seven-year plan (1978-1984) large-scale hydro and thermal power stations, barrage power stations and minor hydro power stations were built on a widescale to double the total generating capacity of the country and a power base relying on hydro and fuel resources laid.

Entering the 1980s, the power industry of the country has made a long stride forward under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the construction work of the Taechon Power Station and other big power stations, sending powerful technical equipment and construction forces and solving all problems.

Today the country's power industry has completely done away with the onesideness of hydraulic electricity, maintaining a proper balance between hydraulic and thermal power. The proper combination in the deployment of

large-scale power stations and that of minor ones makes it possible to fully produce electricity needed for different domains of the national economy.

In the new prospective plan (1987-1993) Korea plans to generate 100,000 million kwh by putting main stress on the construction of hydro power stations, while building power stations relying on different power resources.

Iron, Steel Output Increases in Campaign

SK1108042788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0418 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—The metal industrial establishments in North Hamgyong Province increased in recent 30 days or more the output of pig iron 14.5 percent, steel 17.3 percent, rolled steel 16.4 percent and concentrated iron ore 3.4 percent as against the preceding comparable period. This is a peak record in iron and steel production since the 200-day campaign started.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex chalked up a record high in steel production this year and effected an innovation in the production of hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel of different standards.

The Songjin Steel Complex boosted the output of steel 23.7 percent and rolled steel 29.8 percent in this period.

The Munsan Mining Complex jerked up earth scraping 13.4 percent and concentrated iron ore output 3.7 percent in the same period

The production of ferro alloy and fire-proof materials has jumped 20-40 percent at the Puryong Metallurgical Factory, the Songjin Fire-Proof Materials Factory and the Kangdok Fire-Proof Materials Factory.

Student 'Vanguard Unit' Inauguration Blocked

SK1008234688 *(Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea* 0200 GMT
9 Aug 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the No Tae-u group's fascist violence of having blocked with bayonets a national meeting of students planned to be held at Korea University to inaugurate the vanguard unit for reunification.

As you may know, the National Federation of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] had planned to hold a national meeting on 7 August at Korea University to inaugurate a vanguard unit for reunification as part of the great cross-country march. However, the No Tae-u group, which denounced the students' attempt for the great cross-country march and the 15 August North-South student talks as an indiscreet, radical, and (?poisonous) act, calling for a complete blocking of them from

the beginning, undertook such a fascist act as blocking with bayonets the meeting of the students scheduled for 7 August to inaugurate the vanguard unit for reunification as part of the great cross-country march.

On the morning of 7 August, by employing some 10 combat police companies of nearly 1,000 policemen, the No Tae-u ring installed barricades along all roads leading to Korea University, including the front gate of the school, and prevented the meeting to inaugurate the vanguard unit for reunification. The ring even went so far as to throw tear gas canisters indiscriminately at the students who attempted to come out into the streets while shouting slogans reading "Why a complete blockade when we are trying to renew our efforts to make the 15 August North-South student talks a success and to reunify the fatherland?" and "Let us go to Panmunjom!"

Such fascist violence by the No Tae-u group that blocked the inauguration of the vanguard unit for reunification as part of the great cross-country march with bayonets is not only an open challenge to dialogue, reconciliation, and reunification, but is also an intolerable provocation to the (?unanimous desire) of our people who hope that the 15 August North-South student talks would be held as planned and come to good fruition.

As you may know, the great cross-country march and the 15 August North-South student talks proposed by the patriotic youths and students is a solemn undertaking of historical proportions aimed at hastening national reunification, a dream of our people, through dialogue and negotiations.

Therefore, if the great cross-country march and the 15 August North-South student talks are held successfully as scheduled, they will undoubtedly provide a new phase for an independent civilian-initiated exchange as explained by Chondaehyop Vice Chairman Chong Myong-su last 4 August and will contribute to reinvigorating civilian-led debates on reunification and efforts for reunification and to hastening the reunification of the country.

This being the case, if the No Tae-u group has even the slightest interest in promoting dialogue, exchange, and reunification, it should not undertake such fascist violent acts as making an issue of their undertaking or blocking them with bayonets, but should applaud such patriotic initiative by the students and extend positive support for them materially and spiritually.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u group blocked the students' attempt to inaugurate the vanguard unit for reunification as part of the great cross-country march with bayonets. This is nothing but an open expression of its refusal of dialogue, exchange, and reunification, and it clearly shows once again that the so-called 7 July declaration, which the ring so noisily advertises, or talks between educational authorities in the North and South are only a gesture to deceive the people.

However, the No Tae-u ring can never stand in the way of the boiling patriotism of the youths and students who are determined to arrive at the historic goal of national reunification through dialogue and negotiations without fail, no matter what fascist violence it may employ.

The No Tae-u military group should immediately abandon its foolish attempt to block the patriotic youths and students advancing toward national reconciliation under the banner of reunification, running counter to the unanimous desire of the entire population, withdraw all directives for suppression issued to block the great cross-country march and the 15 August North-South student talks, and step down from the position of power without delay.

Chuche-Oriented Struggle Strategy Urged

SK1108084788 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Talk by Yun Chong-won from feature program "Hour for Youths and Students": "Let Us Establish a Chuche-Oriented Strategy and Tactics in the Direction of Student Movement"]

[Text] How are you, youths and students? During this hour, I will speak about the (?need) for the youths and students to establish chuche-oriented strategy and tactics. As you know, the movement of our youths and students for independence, democracy, and reunification is (?being strengthened with each passing day) by overcoming the fascist oppression. (?Over this course), it can be said, remarkable progress has been made in establishing and implementing the correct strategy and tactics [words indistinct].

However, I believe the question of debates over the strategy and tactics of the mass movement of independence, democracy, and reunification has not been completely settled, and the right-leaning or left-leaning trend has not been overcome [words indistinct] in deciding the direction of the struggle. It can be said that this is, above all, because of the lack of chuche-oriented strategy and tactics. At the same time, it is because of the indiscriminate adoption of the existing theories and the experiences of other countries.

As you know, the struggle experiences of other countries are worthy to be studied, and they can help the movement to change the South Korean society. However, the existing theories and the struggle experiences of other countries are only a reflection of the social and historic conditions of past eras and other societies. Accordingly, some of them are agreeable with our struggle and with the situation of this land and some of them are not. Therefore, the existing theories and the struggle experiences of other countries should not be adopted indiscriminately. The yardstick for adopting existing theories and the struggle experiences of other countries is strictly whether or not they are agreeable with our reality. With

this chuche-oriented point of view, only what is helpful for our masses' movement of independence, democracy, and reunification, and what is agreeable with our situation should be adopted and, even in this case, a complete imitation should be avoided. It is necessary to maintain an attitude of adopting them through modification according to our situation.

However, this alone is not enough to (re)establish scientific strategy and tactics to change South Korean society and to avoid trial and error in the practical movement. A more fundamental question for our youths and students is, it can be said, to learn the chuche idea and the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics established based on it.

The existing strategy and tactics are those established based on objective conditions. However the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics are the most scientific strategy and tactics established based on the roles of the working masses—the masters of the movement of social change—and elucidate everything about establishing and implementing strategy and tactics, such as the target of attack, the concentration of forces, and the guiding principles of mass movement.

The chuche-oriented strategy and tactics are based on the roles of the working masses, unite the masses of broad strata and, thus, guarantee the decisive superiority of the patriotic forces of democracy over reactionary forces. At the same time, the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics make it possible to establish and implement strategy and tactics according to the independent demands of masses and their capabilities. By so doing, they make it possible to overcome the right-leaning and left-leaning trend and mobilize the masses' zeal and creativity, thus accelerating the movement to change the society. The chuche-oriented strategy and tactics are most righteous and powerful, because they are based on the roles of the working masses who are the main force of (re)change).

Of course, objective conditions are important in the independence movement, but what is more important are subjective conditions, that is, the roles of the masses. In the mass movement, if the masses, who are its masters, are not mobilized, it is impossible to carry out the struggle and win victory, regardless of objective conditions. The chuche-oriented strategy and tactics based on the roles of the working masses are also accepted as most righteous by the masses and become their own strategy and tactics, thus making them display a powerful fighting spirit.

As you know, if not accepted by the masses, no strategy or tactics can be appealing, or earn the masses' sympathy and support. To be accepted by the masses of broad strata, struggle strategy and tactics should be established according to the masses' independent demands, preparedness, and capabilities. Only then will the masses accept them as their own strategy and tactics and fully display their might in struggle. The course of the past

struggle clearly shows this. Therefore, the youths and students, by establishing chuche-oriented strategy and tactics and putting them into practice in leading the mass movement, should further accelerate the struggle of independence, democracy, and reunification and its victory.

South Korea

Students Battle Police in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju
SK1108022088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0206 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—Thousands of activist college students clashed with riot police until late Wednesday night in Seoul and three other major cities across the country after their second attempt to embark on a march to the North Korean border was blocked.

The students, who proposed to hold a meeting with their North Korean counterparts on Aug. 15 at the truce village of Panmunjom planned to assemble at the summit of Mt. Halla on the southernmost island province of Cheju Tuesday to start their march to the border for the talks.

The students, however, rescheduled the march to start in Kwangju, Mokpo, and Pusan on Wednesday after police blocked their journey to Cheju.

Groups of radical students attacked police boxes and vehicles with firebombs in violent clashes with riot police which continued until late at night in the four major cities.

In Seoul, more than 1,300 students staged demonstrations on the campuses of eight universities while another 1,400 students clashed with riot police at the front gates of 11 universities after rallies for their departure on the march.

Two police boxes were attacked by students hurling firebombs and two police vehicles were also burned in student firebomb attacks.

Police blocked the gates of universities as well as the railway stations and bus terminals to prevent the students from traveling to the three southern provincial cities.

Police, who did not use tear gas against the charging students in Seoul, arrested more than 540 students in the capital city.

In Pusan, more than 1,000 students and citizens staged sporadic street demonstrations until late at night after their attempt to hold a rally in support of the inter-Korean student talks was blocked by police.

Also in Pusan, students and citizens attacked a police box and a ruling party office with firebombs and burned a police bus in a similar attack.

Police, firing tear gas bombs, arrested more than 100 students and citizens.

In Kwangju, were a similar rally planned for downtown was also thwarted by police, more than 1,000 students and citizens staged demonstrations throughout the city hurling firebombs and rocks at police.

The students, whose attempt to march to the border for talks with North Korean students was thwarted by the police on June 10, have been planning to hold the talks on Aug. 15, the 43rd anniversary of the nation's liberation from 35 years of Japanese colonial rule.

The government has urged the students to allow it to handle the sponsorship for any contact with North Korea.

Student Leader Urges No To Allow Talks

SK1108013888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] A student movement leader has urged President No Tae-u to recognize the planned Aug. 15 inter-Korean student talks and a pilgrimage through the divided national territory.

In a news conference held at Korea University Tuesday, Kim Chong-ki, a philosophy senior at Seoul National University who is supposed to head a south Korean delegation to the student talks, called on the President to provide support for the meeting and the pilgrimage.

Kim demanded No withdraw troops positioned across the country to block the scheduled events and release all those detained in connection with the south Korean students' meeting with their northern counterparts.

South Korean students claimed they organized the two events to help realize national reunification at the earliest possible date. However, the government outlawed and vowed to forestall them.

In the meantime, about 500 students held a rally at Myongdong Cathedral last night to renew their determination to push for the proposed Panmunjom meeting.

A police officer said some 300 students sneaked into the church compound despite a tight police blockade and 200 others were there before police sealed off all entrances to the church.

The students participated in similar rallies earlier in the day at eight universities in the capital, including Seoul National, Korea, Sunggyungwan, Tongguk and Chungang.

Massive numbers of police, estimated at 35,000, stood guard nationwide to keep students from taking to the streets or going to Pusan and Kwangju.

Militant students intend to begin a unification march from the two cities on Aug. 15.

Students Willing To Negotiate

SK1108011788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Aug 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] Students promoting the Aug. 15 Panmunjom meeting with their north Korean counterparts are willing to delay it if the government allows their planned march from Mt. Halla to Imjinkak, Rep. Pak Kwan-yong said yesterday.

Pak, chairman of the parliamentary panel on unification, said the students are also set to allow the government to sponsor the Panmunjom meeting if it releases their colleagues arrested while calling for the realization of the meeting.

The students previously demanded that the proposed meeting with North Korean students be held on Aug. 15 under their auspices.

Pak said the shift in students' attitude came at a meeting with government officials and the parliamentary panel members Tuesday at the National Assembly.

But promoters of the Panmunjom meeting continued to demonstrate on campuses nationwide yesterday, urging the government to allow them to meet with their North Korean counterparts on Aug. 15.

Pak explained that the students and Minister of National Unification Yi Hong-ku agreed on four points at the closed meeting sponsored by the panel.

Students said they would delay the meeting till after the Olympic Games if the government does not block what they termed the grand march crossing the nation's territory from the southern tip to Panmunjom.

They also agreed to drop, according to Pak, their demand that the Panmunjom meeting be held under their auspices and allowed the government to promote it on their behalf.

The students were willing to let university authorities pick student delegates to the proposed meeting of the government guarantees no interference in the march, Pak added.

But they demanded university authorities reflect the views of student councils in the selection.

Minister Yi promised to make best efforts to hold preliminary talks for the main students conference within this month if the students decide to delay it till after the Olympic Games, according to Pak.

To realize the student meeting and ease tensions between its promoters and the government, Pak said, the parliamentary panel will urge the government to take action in compliance with the student demands.

"The student representatives showed willingness to solve problems through dialogue. Now the government should respond to it wisely," Pak said.

He added he could not understand why the government is so intent on frustrating the student march to Imjinkak which the promoters have vowed to carry out peacefully.

A serious consideration by the government of the students' demands, Pak said, would avert the sharp confrontation feared to be repeated soon two months after the June 10 clash.

PPD, RDP Urges Government To Allow Student Talks
SK1108003388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The two main opposition parties yesterday urged the government to allow students to hold the talk on non-political issues with North Korean collegians on Tuesday, as proposed by them earlier.

The Party for Peace and Democracy decided to render positive support to Seoul organizers of the talk, in an expanded meeting of officials, presided over by Kim Tae-chung at the PPD office.

It sent a mission, led by vice president Pak Yong-suk, to Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae to press for the acceptance of the students' demand for lifting a ban on their talk and "peace march."

Mrs. Pak called on Yi to stop police from chasing student activists who were involved in rallies for the first Panmunjom talk on June 10, foiled by riot police.

Yi Kil-chae, head of the PPD external cooperation committee, was dispatched to "Chon-daehyop," or a core student activist group, to deliver the party's posture.

After the meeting, spokesman Yi Sang-su said that if the students were prevented from attending the second Panmunjom talk, it would eventually amount to exposing the South's negative posture on the unification movement.

As to the PPD's support of the students' moves, he also reasoned that the rupture of the students' meeting would affect Parliamentary talks and further bring about tension in the political arena.

"The students' talk, if arranged, is expected to create a favorable atmosphere for Pyongyang's participation at the Seoul Games," he went on.

Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party will also urge the administration to release students arrested for leading the June 10 rally and delete others from being sought by police on the same charges.

Instead, it will ask that the students not resort to violence in the pursuit of their talk which the administration outlawed on the ground that it has not arranged it and the organizers do not represent all students.

Earlier, two parties were reluctant to side with the organizers of the June 10 rally for the South-North student talk because they wished to deliberate on such highly political issues as Olympic co-hosting and unification.

This time, student leaders agreed to confine the agenda for their sought-after Aug. 15 talk to the exchange of students and a student sports meet, devoid of political colors, when they met Cabinet ministers and lawmakers Tuesday.

They accepted a recommendation, adopted by the Assembly special unification panel, that the government arrange the students' proposal and hold a working-level preliminary meeting within this month with the attendance of student representatives.

Under the panel's idea, student councils will have free hand in selecting students for the exchange and sports programs.

But the panel failed to mediate between the Chon-daehyop and government ministers because the latter refused to guarantee peaceful cross-country rallies by students and stop police from chasing blacklisted students.

The Chon-dayhyop leaders also turned down the recommendation later, citing the rigid stance of National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku and Vice Education Minister Chang Pyong-ku.

Major Parties Counterpropose Date for Talks
SK1108004588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties counterproposed yesterday that a preliminary contact be held on Aug. 19 at the truce village of Panmunjom, instead of Aug. 17 as suggested by Pyongyang Tuesday.

The chief policy-makers of the four rival parties reasoned that the holding of the initial meeting on Aug. 17 would cool down an "Olympic boom" which otherwise will ignite with the declaration of "peace zones" to safeguard the games on that day.

Aug. 17 is just one month before the start of the 16-day-long Seoul Games.

They also shunned to choose Aug. 18 because it is the day on which North Korean soldiers wielded axes to kill two American servicemen at Panmunjom eight years before, Yi Han-tong of the Democratic Justice Party said.

The four decided to make the initial contact themselves under the leadership of Pak Chun-kyu, a seven-term lawmaker and advisor to the ruling DJP.

Their position will be delivered to Pyongyang shortly in a letter from Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun in reply to a letter sent by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly standing committee.

Yang proposed Tuesday that a joint full-house conference of Parliamentarians and representatives of social bodies be held either in Seoul or Pyongyang for five days from Aug. 26 to discuss a non-aggression pact and Olympic issues.

For that purpose, he requested Kim to dispatch three to five legislators to the truce village at 10 a.m. Wednesday for a preliminary meeting for the forum.

Observers here are generally pessimistic about the holding of the main conference as Seoul does not favor a massive meeting in fear that it would just offer Pyongyang an opportunity to disseminate political propaganda without substantial outcome.

Before the meeting of the chief policymakers, the rival parties pondered on ways of responding to the North Korean offer seriously and produced delicately different postures.

The DJP decided to accept the offer of a preliminary contact and designated advisor Pak Chun-kyu as leader of the five-member mission to the preparatory meeting.

It however, appeared to be sceptical of Pyongyang's proposal for a joint meeting of parliamentarians and representatives of social organizations.

PPD Proposes All Lawmakers Attend Meeting
SK1108051088 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
11 Aug 88 p 2

[From the "News Behind News" column]

[Text] The PPD on 10 August held a joint meeting of the party affairs guidance committee and concentrated their discussion on measures to cope with the North-South parliamentary talks and the Panmunjom student talks. At this meeting the PPD decided to have its lawmakers

participate in the North-South student talks [as published], and as for the type of parliamentary talks, it decided to make them "joint talks" in which all North-South lawmakers will participate.

Following the meeting, PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su announced: Our party decided to make it parliamentary talks or joint talks in which all lawmakers participate rather than talks between parliamentary delegates in which only some delegates of the parliament participate.

As to the difference between joint talks and joint meetings, Spokesman Yi said: There isn't much difference, is there?

As to the form of the so-called joint conference in which political parties and public organizations participate, which was proposed by the North Korean side, he said: Since our National Assembly represents all the people, we might as well make it a joint meeting between parliamentarians (deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly in the case of the North side) this time, and let the talks between political parties and public organizations be held separately later.

In the talks, President Kim Tae-chung said: When we read the reply sent from the North Korean side, we note some fault-finding phrases in its first part, such as the comment that our side is not sincere. I don't understand why the North side misunderstands the nature of the talks.

President Kim Tae-chung is reported to have presented his opinion on this issue at the meeting, saying, "Since agreement was made in the last talks of the presidents of the four parties that all lawmakers will participate in the talks, there is no need for further discussion."

However, according to the ruling party, when this issue was discussed in the four party presidents' talks, a specific decision on this was put off for fear that if our side shows disagreement from the outset to the North's proposal as to the form of the joint talks it would be detrimental to bringing the North side to the dialogue table.

Seoul Papers View Parliamentary Talks

SK1108110988 [Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular dailies on 10 and 11 August carry editorials on the reply letter from the North Korean side on the North-South parliamentary talks.

In a 1,000-word editorial on page 2 of its 10 August edition under the headline, "The True and the False in the North-South Parliamentary Talks—North Korea Should Discontinue Maneuvers To Divide the South," TONG-A ILBO notes that the North Korean side accepted the South side's proposal to hold preparatory talks for the North-South parliamentary talks at Panmunjom. Stressing that though the North Korean side

had thus outwardly made a concession in procedural matters, its southward strategy on the essential questions has neither changed nor retreated. The editorial notes that many "pitfalls" are installed by the North Korean side in an attempt to shift responsibility onto the South after breaking the main talks and that the North side again showed its intention of holding a rally of the masses between the North and the South in which the North wants to discuss the issues of nonaggression and cohosting the Olympics.

The editorial notes that the North is also attempting to "raise military issues, including the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea with the approach of the Olympics by ignoring the authorities" and that "raising the issue of cohosting the Olympics, which is practically impossible with only 38 days left before the Olympics, is a trick to create division within South Korea." Recalling the intention of the North to "overthrow the political system in the South", the "propaganda campaign," and the "pitfalls" of the North in the past, the editorial concludes by stating that "if we wait with strength and patience, the time when the North Korean side truly wants to have dialogue with us will come."

CHUNGANG ILBO on page 2 of its 10 August issue carries a 900-word editorial under the headline: "The North-South Joint Conference is Not Appropriate—Substantive Conference, Not One For Hand Clapping, Is Necessary." It says that some doubtful points are noted in the letter from the North, including insisting on a joint conference while refusing the talks for delegates. Stressing that the assemblies both in the North and the South are composed of representatives from various social circles, the editorial notes that thus "the joint conference between various political parties and public organizations as the North side insists on, is not necessary."

On page 2 of its 10 August edition, KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries a 1,000-word editorial under the headline: "The Reply Letter From the North Has Many Pitfalls." The editorial states that the assertions of the North to hold a joint conference is "an unreasonable demand for admitting falsehood as reality" and that "the method for most assuredly guaranteeing mutual nonaggression is to conclude a treaty between responsible authorities instead of making a political declaration."

The editorial also notes that the North side's call for making a joint declaration on nonaggression at the joint conference "is designed to provide a basis to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops and resolve the issue of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty through direct negotiations with the United States by excluding South Korea." The editorial concludes by warning that the politicians should "directly confirm the attitude of the North through preliminary talks."

CHOSON ILBO in its 900-word editorial carried on page 2 of its 11 August edition under the headline "The Parliamentary Talks and the Intentions of the North—

We Should Not Be Deceived by the United Front Strategy," says that the joint conference mentioned by the North should not be accepted because it is merely "a mass rally" and that "the true intention of the North in demanding a North-South joint conference is to produce another show" to bring about "the effect of its propaganda by adopting a resolution favorable to the North."

The editorial condemns the "unilateral decision on agenda by the North side, including cohosting the Olympics and adopting a nonaggression declaration" as insincere in attitude. Stressing that we will not be deceived by the method of communist revolution, the editorial urges the North side "not to use the parliamentary talks for its united front strategy."

HANGUK ILBO carries a 900-word editorial on page 2 of its 11 August issue under the headline: "Is There No Pitfall in the Joint Conference?" It says that after "viewing the reply letter from the North side, there is no change in its basic strategy toward the parliamentary talks," because the North side still insists on a joint conference instead of parliamentary talks. The editorial notes that "such a strategy by the North is designed to instigate internal disturbances in South Korea on the pretext of dialogue with various political parties and public organizations in South Korea by evading the Government, the official channel for all North-South dialogue."

SEOUL SINMUN in a 1,000-word editorial on page 2 of its 11 August edition under the headline "The North Korean Side's Attitude Is Very Doubtful," expresses opposition to the North side's assertions on a "joint conference" by stating that "our valuable North-South dialogue cannot be realized at the venue of such political propaganda as the joint conference, which would proceed in the manner of a "mass rally."

Observers Skeptical of Realization of Talks

SK1108002788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The on-and-off dialogue between South and North Korea is most likely to resume next week, just one month before the Seoul Olympics starts and over two and a half years after Pyongyang quit the dialogue table onesidedly in January, 1986.

Around Aug. 19, about 10 parliamentarian delegates from Seoul and Pyongyang are expected to meet at Panmunjom to prepare for a proposed full-dress South-North parliamentary conference, which Pyongyang wants to be held from Aug. 26 either in Pyongyang or Seoul.

Political observers say they see a high possibility that the preparatory meeting will take place next week. But they are sceptical about eventual realization of the main talks because north Koreans demand that it be more than a parliamentary conference.

Yang Hyong-sop, standing committee chairman of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly, has requested that the Aug. 17 preparatory meeting discuss problems regarding the Aug. 26 main talks, in which he insisted delegates of all political parties and social organizations, as well as all parliamentary members, from both sides should participate.

The preparatory meeting shall be held at "Tongil-gak" (United Pavilion), a building located in the North Korean sector at Panmunjom, with three to five delegates from each side attending, Yang demanded.

National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-son, who received Yang's letter sent through Panmunjom Tuesday, said there would be no reason to reject Yang's offer because it is not so different from his original proposal on Aug. 1 that the preparatory meeting be held sometime in the second week of August with 15 delegates from each side attending.

Observers worry, however, that the two sides may face many problems before they can reach a full-dress conference because of the outstanding differences in their positions on the general form of the proposed conference, rather than its detailed agenda.

The North Koreans insist that the conference "would not go along with reality" unless its participants include delegates of all political parties and social organizations, plus individuals representing various walks of life, from both sides. Pyongyang even requests that the two sides exchange lists of participants in the course of the preparatory talks.

But Assembly leaders in Seoul say the proposed conference must be participated in only by a fixed number of lawmakers from each side because the conference, otherwise, may be abused by the Communists as an arena for political propaganda.

There is the optimistic view that the North Koreans might have had a "good reason" to propose the South-North parliamentary conference—seeking a last-minute excuse for participation in the Seoul Olympics and intending to open its doors in accordance with the present trend to East-West detente.

But most of the political leaders in the South, both of ruling and opposition parties, say they had better be cautious in tackling the Pyongyang proposal, particularly because it has come only one month before the opening of the Seoul Olympics.

It has been Pyongyang's long-standing view that a South-North conference discussing unification problems should be participated in not only by government officials but also by individuals representing various walks of life in the South because "No's regime was established with the support of only 37 percent of its people."

Ministry Compares North, South Economies

SK1108012988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0056 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—The North Korean economy grew 3.3 percent in real terms last year compared with a 2.1 percent growth rate in the previous year and a 2.7 percent rate in 1985, the national unification ministry said Thursday.

The growth rate for last year is far behind the 7.9 percent annual average growth rate projected by the Pyongyang government for the North's third seven-year planning period (1987-93), the ministry said.

The North's gross national product (GNP) was 19.37 billion U.S. dollars last year and its GNP per capita 936 dollars, according to a ministry report titled "The General Evaluation of the North Korean Economy." In the same year, the South Korean economy grew 12.0 percent with a GNP of 118.6 billion dollars and a GNP per capita of 2,826 dollars.

North Korea's exports totaled 1.67 billion dollars compared with 47.28 billion dollars for the South (28 times larger). The North's imports totaled 2.39 billion dollars compared with 41.02 billion dollars for the South (17 times larger).

The North's trade deficit expanded to 730 million dollars from 560 million dollars in 1986 while its foreign debt increased 1.15 billion dollars to 5.21 billion dollars.

Pyongyang's military spending amounted to 4.22 billion dollars, or 21.8 percent of GNP.

Ministry sources said the North Korean economy is still sluggish, a situation it has faced since the late 1970s.

North Korea's construction and light industry sector showed a relatively good performance last year, but production activities in other sectors, including the machinery sector, slowed down.

No, Party Leaders To Meet on Political Truce

SK1108010988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u will meet with leaders of four rival parties tomorrow to materialize a "political truce" before and during the Seoul Olympic Games.

The ruling DJP earlier proposed to start the truce as early as Aug. 17 to include a suspension of activities in all special parliamentary committees focusing on the authoritarian legacies of the Fifth Republic.

The meeting will take place at the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) where leaders of four major political parties are to attend a briefing session on preparatory works for the Seoul Olympics invited jointly by Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae and SLOOC President Pak Se-chik.

Yun Kil-chung, chairman of the DJP, proposed to opposition leaders they meet Aug. 16 to discuss a "political truce" and other major political issues when he met with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam at a reception Tuesday marking the inauguration of a vernacular business journal.

Kim Yong-sam counterproposed to discuss the matter on Aug. 12 when leaders of the rival parties are scheduled to meet at a briefing session on the Seoul Olympics organized by SLOOC. Kim's proposal was accepted by the government later.

There are disagreements between the ruling and the opposition camps over the details of the proposed political truce, however.

Opposition parties support a political truce but called for it to take effect at the end of this month while demanding the partial operation of the special parliamentary panels during the truce period.

The opposition parties said they have no objection to parliamentary cooperation for the successful hosting of the Olympic Games, but maintained that a suspension of the ad hoc panels' activities would come after the people were shown "visible results" by the end of this month.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, indicated his support for a political truce before and during the Olympics by saying, "Political activities, including special committee activities, should not hinder the successful hosting of the Olympics."

Kim Yong-sam's president of the second largest opposition party, the RDP, said, "I have already expressed willingness to suggest a political truce for a particular period before and during the Games."

However, he said that the truce does not mean the suspension of all political activities but rather refraining from raising a political issue that would divert the public attention.

Parties Wrangle Over Testimonies in Election

SK1108001588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Rival parties waged a verbal war yesterday in the Assembly special committee investigating irregularities of the past presidential and parliamentary elections.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party demanded that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam testify before the panel to clarify their "irregular and unconventional" fund-raising before, during, and after the two elections.

The opposition countered that President No Tae-u must also testify before the panel as ruling party presidential candidate during the December elections.

The opposition also demanded that ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, ex-premier Kim Chong-yol, former home affairs minister Yi Sang-hui, Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang, former defense minister Chong Ho-yong, former construction minister Yi Kyu-hyo and former Bank of Korea governor Pak Song-sang must testify at the panel to bring to light the fraudulence and corruption of the past two elections allegedly committed by government officials.

In the meantime, the ruling party said it will formally request Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam testify before the Assembly special panel investigating the irregularities of the Fifth republic after the committee concluded a formal probe into the alleged corruption and influence-peddling by ex-president Chon Tu-hwan.

Prosecutors Find New Chon Misappropriation

SK1108003988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecution, now investigating the Saemaul scandal, said yesterday it has discovered that Chon Kyong-hwan, younger brother of former president Chon Tu-hwan, misappropriated 300 million won of a scholarship fund donated to the Saemaul headquarters.

According to the prosecution, the donation was made by Hanil Synthetic Fiber Ind. Co., Ltd. and Samcholly Bicycle Ind. Co., Ltd. Hanil donated 200 million won in December of 1985 and August of 1986 while Samcholly donated 100 million won in December of 1985.

Chon was learned to have deposited the money into the banking account of Chongsongwon, a charity organization headed by his wife, instead of the Saemaul scholarship account, it said.

The fact came to light as Hanil chairman Kim Chong-won admitted that he donated 200 million won as scholarship fund to Chon on two occasions in the course of a recent investigation, the prosecution said.

Samcholly chairman Yi Chang-kyun also confirmed that he had donated 100 million won in scholarship fund to the headquarters, according to the prosecution.

As a result, the prosecution said, the total amount of money alleged to have been misappropriated by Chon was brought to 7.6 billion won.

Chongnamdae Restricted From Probe

SK1108013988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Chongnamdae, a provincial vacation house for the president, cannot be opened to the Assembly committee now investigating the wrongdoings of the previous Fifth government, a senior presidential secretary stressed yesterday.

However, he said presidential secretary general Hong Song-chol is going to invite members of the Assembly ad hoc committee "sooner or later" to a lunch to give them a chance to look around Chongnamdae.

The aide, who asked not to be identified, said, "Chongnamdae, like Chongwadae, is a presidential office. Therefore, it is improper for the fact-finding team conduct a search on it."

Despite the objection of the ruling camp, the opposition parties plan to visit Chongnamdae tomorrow as a part of the special panel activities.

The opposition camp alleges that Chongnamdae, which was built during the tenure of former president Chon Tu-hwan, has extravagant facilities.

The presidential secretary said Chongnamdae was first opened to community leaders of Chungchong provinces on Aug. 4 and that it will be used as a guest house.

Chon Tu-hwan Considers Clarifying Actions

SK1108025188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0221 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan is seriously considering when and how to clarify himself on alleged irregularities during his seven years in power, a senior ruling party official said Wednesday.

"I have a firm belief that Chon will express his position whatever method he may choose," said Son Chu-hwan, chief of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's Office of Information Analysis.

His remarks came during a meeting with chairmen of DJP District Party offices, none of whom are members of the National Assembly.

Chon and his family members, including his wife Yi Sun-cha, have become the focus of criticism by the public and the opposition camp due to their alleged corruption during Chon's rule.

On Aug. 4, a National Assembly special committee called for a ban on Chon, Yi and 14 of their relatives from leaving the country in a move to bring the 57-year-old former four-star general before the National Assembly for testimony.

Son also said that once matters concerning Chon are settled, the ruling party will bring up the issue of alleged irregularities by opposition leaders of such parties as the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP).

"I have already secured more than 10 pieces of evidence concerning irregularities by opposition leaders, and a lot of written complaints are being delivered to our party," Son said.

"The opposition leaders used political donations contributed during the campaign period of the April 26 general elections for private use, including the purchase of real estate and stocks," Son claimed.

Kwangju Panel Postpones Testimony Date

SK1008002158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The Assembly special committee on the Kwangju incident yesterday decided to postpone testimonies by Kim Tae-chung and three other people to Aug. 18. Their testimonies had been scheduled for Aug. 12.

The three other figures scheduled to testify before the panel are former defense minister Chu Yong-pok, ex-martial law commander Yi Hui-song and Chong Tong-yeon, a student of Chonnam National University at the time of the 1980 Kwangju incident.

The decision was reached Monday and Tuesday in a meeting of the representatives of the four rival parties, who failed to iron out their differences over testimony by ex-president Choe Kyu-ha, however.

The government party insisted that the ruling, and the opposition parties make a joint effort to have Choe express his opinion, but outside parliament. On the other hand, the three opposition parties, led by Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy, asserted that it is absolutely necessary to have Choe stand before the panel.

As the rival parties could not narrow their differences, the opposition-dominated panel is expected to decide to issue a subpoena to Choe through a vote in a full-member meeting of the panel on Aug. 12. The ruling party said it will participate in the voting if it is held.

Under a new Assembly law on testimony, the Assembly can issue subpoenas to specific figures, who can reject them twice.

But he or she will be subject to legal or financial punishment if the request to appear is rejected more than twice.

RDP Drafts Bills for Releasing Prisoners

SK1008000788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party yesterday put forward two special bills aimed at facilitating the release of those in jail for having violated "undemocratic laws" that are now under revision through a bipartisan accord.

To benefit from the proposed bills are those jailed for having violated various undemocratic laws, emergency decrees and martial laws between Oct. 17 in 1972, when late president Pak Chong-hui disbanded the Assembly, and June 30 this year, according to the second opposition party.

The bills allow those in jail to ask the court to review their previous sentences through informal trials and the court is obliged to re-examine their cases, Rep. Hwang Pyong-tae, chief policy maker of the party, said.

The RDP said it will seek cooperation with Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party to pass the two bills through the National Assembly unless the government takes a positive action and release the prisoners of conscience by Aug. 15, the national liberation holiday.

Economic Stabilization Measures Proposed

SK1108010188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 pp 1,6

[Text] The government plans to ban individuals from purchasing housing lots at random, in an effort to root out rampant speculation in real estate.

The government also plans to allow only endusers to buy farmland and forests.

Another scheme under consideration is to impose heavier taxes on big land owners and absentee landlords.

The long-term anti-land speculation plans were reported yesterday by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae to President No Tae-u at Chongwadae.

To help curb the currently hectic speculative investments in land and buildings on a short-term basis, Na said, tax-exemption periods will be shortened on capital gains from house transactions, effective Sept. 1.

The present system, under which housing land transactions are required to have approval from authorities, will be spread to speculation prone forest and farm land across the country, according to Na's reports released by the Economic Planning Board.

A family head will have to sell his or her apartment six months after purchasing another dwelling unit, in order to avoid heavier taxes on capital gains from house transactions. At present the tax-free period is two years.

For those selling their detached houses or row houses, the tax exemption period will be haled to 12 months.

In this densely populated, small country characterized by chronic shortages of housing units, apartments have been leading the prices of houses.

A family head will face higher capital gains tax in the transaction of his or her house unless he or she lives there for three years or more, or possesses it for five years or more. Currently, the tax-exemption period is one year three years, respectively.

The government will soon post 1,490 regions as special tax zones where higher capital gains tax will be imposed on transactions of houses and land, to increase the total to 3,200 regions by the end of this year.

All apartments excluding smaller ones for low-income earners and other popular apartments in major cities outside Seoul will be placed under the special tax zones from next month.

The government will construct 510,000 houses in two or three years within 30-40 minutes driving distance from Seoul to ease the housing shortage in the metro-politan area. Land bonds worth 200 billion won will be floated to purchase housing lots totalling 49.5 million square meters in 89 regions.

The government will introduce an integrated land tax system, imposing a progressive property tax on land, in 1990.

Land prices which had been stabilized for three to four years until early last year increased 6.9 percent on average during the first quarter following a 10.8 percent rise in the July-December period last year.

House prices during the first half of this year also lose 10 percent from a year earlier, following a 7.3 percent jump in the second half of last year on average across the country.

The price rises pushed rental charges of houses 14.6 percent in the January-June period of this year, following a year-to-year increase of 9.9 percent in the latter half of last year.

To stabilize real estate prices, the government will revise all the related laws and regulations in the direction of curbing real estate speculative action.

Permanent joint anti-speculation teams will be installed in all provincial tax offices to trace speculative practices continuously.

Illegal real estate brokers will face permissible maximum punishment including imprisonment.

Taxes will also be imposed on rental charges in apartments in speculation-prone regions.

The government will revise the Real Estate Law and its subsequent regulations to introduce a state-authorized contract form obligatorily in all trading of real estate on Oct. 1 this year.

As a long-term goal, the government will introduce the "public conception of land" and seek legislation through public hearing sessions.

The public conception includes a possession limit on housing lots in urban planning regions, confinement of possession of farmland and forest land to cultivators, imposition of heavier property taxes on absentee land owners, collection of profit differentials arising from changes of purpose in forest land and a nationwide census on real estate information.

To carry out the short and long-term anti-speculation program, the government will install a real estate policy committee headed by the deputy premier-economic planning minister.

The government will also peg the inflation rate at the 3 percent level in the wholesale sector and at the 6-u percent level in consumer prices to the end of this year putting priority on price stabilization.

Total money supply growth will also be contained at the 18 percent level to the end of this year, by strictly controlling liquidity and money markets.

As other measures to curb price rises, the government will expand imports of scarce farm products, not allow private service charge increases and suspend public charge hikes to the end of this year.

No Directs Cabinet To Control Inflation

SK1108013188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u has ordered the cabinet to use all possible means to bring inflation under control.

The government should show a strong will to fight inflation at any cost, implementing "visible and concrete" steps to root out its psychological causes, No said yesterday.

The economic briefing session at Chongwadae was attended by all cabinet members, leaders of the business community, and representatives of banking institutions, academic organizations and labor unions.

"Our hard-won price stabilization and steadier economic growth is at stake and therefore we have to spare no efforts in curbing price inflation," No told the gathering.

After being briefed on the economic situation by Deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pae, No expressed concern about real estate speculation's direct link to the overall inflationary trend.

Sweeping tax reforms should be implemented to root out real estate speculation, he said, underscoring the need for heavy capital gains taxation on people who own too much real estate.

"The introduction of public conception of real estate should also be studied in such a way as not to damage interest of the private property," No said.

No said the economy is facing difficult times because of growing trade protectionist measures against Korean products abroad and labor-management disputes and appreciation of the won at home.

On a short-term basis, No maintained, establishment of economic order through preventive measures against real estate speculation should be the major objective.

The economy, taking advantage of the successful staging of the Seoul Olympic games, will continue to register steady growth in the 1990s, enabling Korea to join the ranks of the advanced industrialized countries, he said.

No also stressed the need for mature labor-management relations for the nation to achieve an advanced economic structure.

No told the cabinet members to closely monitor key economic indicators to be prepared for any business setback after the Olympics, although there is now no indication of a business slowdown after the Games and next year.

"We cannot materialize the fair distribution of incomes and welfare society unless steady economic growth is assured," he said, underlining the need for relations on equal terms between labor and management.

Survey Predicts Falling Won Threatens Exports

SK1008062388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0609 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—Two-thirds of Korean firms contacted in a recent survey have forecast that the U.S. dollar could drop to 680 won by the end of this year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry, which contacted 214 firms in 21 industries for the survey, found that the break-even point for the respondents is one dollar: 720-700 won, and that the firms would be forced to abandon their exports if the dollar drops to 700-600 won.

Half of the respondents said they would be forced to halt or shorten operations if the dollar falls to 680 won and if the wage growth rate surpasses 15 percent this year, according to the survey on the effects of the won's appreciation and wage rises.

In a similar survey six months ago, the respondents said the greenback would remain above the 700-won level at the end of this year.

An exchange rate of one dollar: 680 won at the end of this year means that the dollar will drop 16.5 percent in 1988.

At that exchange rate, textile exports this year would be expected to drop 30 percent from the planned export volume compared with a decline of 26 percent for exports of stuffed toys, the survey said.

Shipments of machinery, knitwear and bags are forecast to fall 20.7 percent, 20 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

If the won's value and the average wage both rise more than 15 percent this year, employment is expected to drop 15.1 percent while the ordinary profit rate is projected to fall from last year's 4.5 percent to 3.2 percent, according to the survey.

The black and white television, fishing equipment and knitwear industries are expected to post minus profit rates.

Meanwhile, exports of machinery and electronics are projected to slow down, beginning the first quarter of next year and those of autos are expected to be sluggish, beginning the third quarter of next year, due to the won's appreciation.

No Tae-u Welcomes Iran-Iraq War Cease-Fire

*SK1008060688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0600 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u welcomed on Wednesday the announcement of a cease-fire in the eight-year-long Iran-Iraq war and pledged all possible assistance in the rehabilitation efforts by the two war-torn countries.

"We sincerely welcome the announcement of a cease-fire in the war which continued for the past eight years between Iran and Iraq and hope that the encouraging progress will lead to permanent peace in the region," he said.

No praised the efforts by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar for the truce and pointed out that the announcement comes some 30 days before the opening of the Seoul Olympics, the first summer Olympiad in 12 years in which both the East and West will compete.

"We will make every effort to cooperate with the governments of Iran and Iraq, which have maintained friendly relations with us, in their efforts to settle peace in the region and heal the scars of war," he added.

South Korean construction companies are currently involved in a total of 27 projects in the two countries—20 in Iraq and seven in Iran.

On June 30, an Iraqi air attack on an oil refinery construction site in southern Iran killed 13 Korean workers and left many other Korean workers injured.

Construction Orders From Iran, Iraq Expected

*SK1008040988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0345 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea may receive construction orders worth 15 billion to 17 billion U.S. dollars from Iran and Iraq from 1989 to 1993 after the two countries begin full-scale restoration works following the cease-fire in their war, the Korea Institute of Economics and Technology (KIET) said Tuesday.

Korea is also expected to export 5.3 billion dollars worth of goods to the two Middle East nations during the next five years, the KIET said in an analysis of economic effects after the Iran-Iraq war.

During the 1989-1993 period, Iran will place construction orders worth 45 billion to 50 billion dollars compared with 35 billion to 38 billion dollars for Iraq, the analysis said.

Korean construction companies may receive orders worth nine billion to 10 billion dollars from Iran and orders worth six to seven billion dollars from Iraq, it said.

During the cited period, Iran and Iraq are expected to import goods worth 102 billion dollars and 107 billion dollars, respectively, with Korea's commodity exports to Iran expected to reach 3.5 billion dollars compared with 1.8 billion dollars for Iraq.

Meanwhile, Iran and Iraq will raise restoration funds worth 98 billion dollars and 110 billion dollars, respectively, while the two countries are expected to use crude oil to pay for most construction expenses or make payments on a deferred payment basis, the KIET said.

Entry Visa To Be Granted to JSP Member

SK1108001988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The government will grant an entry visa to Kojo Igarashi, a member of the Japan Socialist Party, who plans to visit Korea to attend a meeting of the Family Reunion Association for China and the Soviet Union on Aug. 15, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

A ministry official explained that the government had decided to allow Igarashi's visit which it said was for humanitarian purposes not concerned with the sphere of the JSP's pro-Pyongyang activities.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su hinted last month that entry visas requested by Japan Socialist Party members would be favorably considered in line with the spirit of the President No Tae-u's special declaration of July 7.

Aeroflot Studying Moscow-Seoul Route

SK1008121088 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT
10 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union's flag-carrier Aeroflot is now consulting with South Korean Civil Aviation authorities to study the feasibility of launching its Moscow-Seoul service route and opening its branch office in Seoul, it was reported Wednesday here.

CHOSON ILBO, an influential vernacular daily published here, said in a front-page story, that the Aeroflot has actively sought to contact South Korean Aviation officials since it expressed early last month its willingness to open service route to and from Seoul.

The report, however, was not immediately confirmed officially.

The report also insisted, quoting an unidentified South Korean Government official, that the Soviet state-run airline dispatched to Seoul one of its senior officials last July 12 to have secret contacts with South Korean authorities.

The official reportedly disclosed that South Korean Government has engaged in the contacts along with the Korean Air (KAL). The paper further said that KAL has recently purchased from Japan some ground-service equipments that can be used for the aircraft run by the Aeroflot.

Taegu Business Group Plans To Visit China

SK1008004388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] A seven-member mission of the Taegu chapter of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) will visit China in October in a bid to promote trade between Korea and the Communist country, KCCI sources said yesterday.

The mission members will include Kim Hong-sik, president of Kumbokju Co., and Pak Song-hyong, president of Silla Textile Co. Pak is also head of the KCCI Taegu chapter

Firms Research Chinese Textile Market

SK1008080088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT
10 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—Some South Korean textile firms are engaged in brisk market research in China, attracted by the country's burgeoning trade possibilities, industry sources said Wednesday.

The textile companies have sent their executives to China on research missions in recent months, seeking a pre-emptive position in China's market.

Dainong Co., Choongnam Spinning Co., Kabul Spinning and Textile Co., Samil Corporation, Kyungbang Ltd., and Kumha Textile Industry Co. have been active in the market research efforts, the sources said.

The companies dispatched research teams in June to evaluate possible joint ventures with Chinese firms and contact cotton distributors.

The sources said Choongnam, Kabul, Samil and Kyungbang plan to dispatch additional market research teams this month.

The initial market research has focused on securing suppliers of cotton and cotton yarns, rather than promoting joint ventures. China's restraints on remitting earnings, using foreign currencies, and branching out to local markets have been cited among factors discouraging possible joint ventures.

Communist Visitors Increase for Trade, Olympics

SK1008010388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] YONHAP—Korea has seen visitors from Communist countries drastically increase so far this year.

The number of visitors from 15 Communist nations reached 7,218 in the January-July period, 4.4 times the tally of 1,649 in 1987, according to the Immigration Office.

The figures compare with 255 in 1984, 1,038 in 1985, and 1,377 in 1986.

The burgeoning inflows of people from Communist nations with which Korea has no diplomatic ties reflect the nation's continued trade growth coupled with its efforts to improve relations with the Communist bloc, sources at the Immigration Office said.

The number is expected to hit 20,000 by the end of this year, considering the participants in the upcoming Seoul Olympics.

The number of Chinese visiting Korea was tallied at 2,236 in the first seven months of this year, compared with 107 in 1984, 308 in 1985, 801 in 1986, and 364 in 1987.

There had been virtually no Chinese who visited Korea before 1983 excluding some Koreans with Chinese citizenship.

The 2,236 Chinese visitors comprised 226 businessmen, 1,703 seamen, 143 tourists either for sightseeing or on a stopover trip, 15 sports officials, and 149 others including public servants and scholars.

A total of 110 Soviet visited Korea so far this year, compared with only one in 1984, 109 in 1985, 52 in 1986, and 277 in 1987.

At least 1,000 Soviet are likely to drop in here by the end of this year, taking advantage of the Seoul Olympiad as well as the expanding economic cooperations with Korea, including the possible joint development of Siberia.

Boosted by the opening of trade offices in Korea, the number of Hungarians and Yugoslavs visiting Korea surpassed 500 each so far this year, compared with 278 and 146, respectively, last year.

More than 1,000 each of Hungarians and Yugoslavs will come to Korea by the end of this year, according to the estimates of the sources.

Vietnam had no visitors exchange with Korea until last year when 130 Vietnamese came to Korea including an economic mission.

So far this year, more than 200 Vietnamese visited Korea.

Meanwhile, tens each of Albanians, Mongolians, and Romanians have visited Korea, compared with none last year.

Tons of Beef To Be Imported During Olympics

SK1008005988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] About 1,400 tons of beef for hotel and restaurant use will be imported in August and September, according to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry.

Ministry officials said that the beef imports will break down to 70 tons of high-quality beef for athletes participating in the Olympic Games, 600 tons of high-quality beef for demand-supply control, 300 tons of beef for general restaurants and 470 tons of high-quality beef for tourist hotels.

For imports of 600 tons of high-quality beef for demand-supply control, the Livestock Products Marketing Organization will place orders through international tender from Aug. 9 through Aug. 13, they said.

To import the high-quality beef for Olympic athletes, import letters of credit recently set up on two occasion.

High-quality beef for demand-supply control will be sold to end users through public auction and general beef will be provided to barracks and the public.

The price of United States-produced high-quality beef was reported to be 12-23 percent lower than the price level of domestic beef.

Burma

Ministers Issue Statements on Events

'Text' of Prime Minister's Remarks

BK1108141888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88

["Full text" of a statement by Prime Minister U Tin Tin "in response to the appeal" by senior monks for calm and order; dated 11 August—recorded]

[Text] Dear people: It is important for the state to implement as soon as possible the decisions taken on economic changes at the recent extraordinary congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party and at the recent emergency session of the People's Assembly. The national economy will develop and the food, clothing, shelter, and social needs of the people will be alleviated only when these economic changes are carried out with might and main. Peace, tranquillity, rule of law and order, and discipline must exist without fail if these matters are to be implemented.

At present, however, taking advantage of the just feelings and wants of the people, immoral individuals are propagandizing false rumors to organize and agitate the people. As a result there have been demonstrations in the capital of Rangoon and in some other townships. Exploiting the demonstrations, saboteurs, both above and underground, have infiltrated the movements and have resorted to violence.

Dear people, On 10 August, the sayadaws [senior monks] of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee said they were deeply saddened by the current conditions prevailing in the country and that they view the prevailing conditions with a heavy heart for the future of the country. The sayadaws expressed their view that the people, laymen and monks, should live peacefully and make their just demands within the framework of law in a refined and gentle manner to the state government.

Hence, it is vital that the grievances be aired in accordance with the advice of the sayadaws. In accordance with the special appeal made by the sayadaws, the state government will give very serious consideration and concede as much as possible to the demands that are within the framework of law and are made legally by the people.

Today, in accordance with the wishes of the people to have peace and rule of law, responsible organizations are doing what is necessary for the defense and security of the state. However, because of the incorrect guidance and agitation by those intent on violence, there have been violent incidents, and communications have been cut. This has affected the food, clothing, and shelter conditions of the people, and a situation under which the

decisions taken at the People's Assembly cannot be implemented has arisen. Hence, the flow of commodities has been cut and prices have risen.

Dear people, it is therefore my request that you join in the efforts of the State so that the obstacles and hardships stated above can be overcome, and peaceful living can be assured and the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people and the monks can be met.

Prime Minister Appeals for Calm

OW1108153488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1508 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 11 KYODO—Burmese Prime Minister Tun Tin issued special appeal to the people through a national radio broadcast on Thursday, urging them to maintain law and order in order to help promote economic reform.

His special message followed an appeal issued earlier in the day by Buddhist leaders, who called on all Burmese to abide by the law and express their grievances to the government by peaceful means.

Informed sources in the capital city said the same day that the government issued by Thursday evening a ban on the shooting of civilians by the military.

But the order has not reached all military personnel and sporadic shooting by some government soldiers still continues, the sources said.

The Buddhist leaders' appeal on Thursday came one day after violent clashes erupted between security forces and antigovernment demonstrators in Rangoon and elsewhere in the country.

On Wednesday afternoon, some citizens armed with light weapons rallied and stormed local police stations and set up barricaded "liberation areas" in northern and southern districts of Okkalapa on the outskirts of Rangoon.

Antigovernment demonstrations erupted throughout Rangoon and other locations in the country in late July after Sein Lwin, the country's top military commander, assumed the presidency on July 27.

His appointment followed the resignation of Ne Win after his 26-years of authoritarian rule.

'Text' of Defense Chief's Remarks

BK1108145688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88

["Full text" of statement by Defense Services Chief of Staff Saw Maung "in response to the appeal of the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee"; dated 11 August—recorded]

[Text] Parents and people: Our Armed Forces is made up of indigenous people of the Union, peasants, and workers. The major duty entrusted by the people to the Armed Forces is the defense and security of the state. The Armed Forces is also responsible for maintenance of local peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order, and discipline, stability, and defense of the lives and property of the people. The Armed Forces is discharging this duty accordingly.

As known to the people, we the members of the Armed Forces properly discharged our duty in accordance with military discipline when the people demonstrated peacefully within the framework of the law. However, subsequently, unscrupulous covert saboteurs infiltrated the demonstrators, instigated, and incited them to commit acts of violence; destroying and burning down state, cooperative, and private property; and forcefully conscripting young students, who wanted to pursue their education peacefully, to riot and demonstrate. They formed groups of mobs and resorted to anarchism; endangering the lives and property of people who want to live in peace; burning down property; and killing members of the state security and defense force. These people are witnesses of these actions.

Presently, the situation is unstable due to the leadership, organization, and instigation of those intent on violence. Hence, the People's Armed Forces, which is responsible for the protection and the defense of the lives and property of the people, will continue to perform their duty.

Parents and people: The appeal issued on 10 August 1988 by the sayadaws [senior monks] of the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma states that the sayadaws were deeply saddened by the prevailing conditions in the country and that they view these conditions with a heavy heart for the future of the country.

They urged the people to live in peace and make their just demands to the government within the framework of the law in a refined and gentle manner. Our Armed Forces will discharge our assigned duties in maintaining local peace and tranquility, prevalence of law and order, discipline, and stability in accordance with the appeal issued by the Sayadaws.

I would like to urge the parents and people to help and work together with our Armed Forces.

Incidents Continue; Possible Army Split

TV Report on Situation

OW1108140388 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] [Video shows Rangoon street scenes on 9 August, a column of smoke rising into the sky, and a correspondent meeting incoming tourists at Bangkok Airport] Gun shots were occasionally heard in Rangoon today. Students have established several liberated areas on the outskirts of Rangoon and the military forces are surrounding these areas. Students and citizens have been organizing demonstrations daily, and clashes are repeated everyday between them and Burmese security forces. According to a report from the state-run radio, about 80 people have died so far.

Despite of the proclamation of martial law, small-scale demonstrations, each participated in by 100 to 200 people, were staged successively at several places in Rangoon today. Gun shots were heard occasionally, and a large column of smoke was seen rising in the sky over the city. It is rumored that a police building was stormed and burned down.

In addition, at (South Okarapana) and several other places in the northern suburbs of Rangoon, students and residents began forming barricades yesterday afternoon and fiercely fought security forces until this morning, using guns and firebombs. They are said to be setting up liberated areas. In response, government troops have reportedly mobilized tanks to surround the areas. They are said to be preparing to break into the areas.

Meanwhile, according to correspondent Hasegawa in Bangkok, an Australian tourist who arrived in Bangkok from Rangoon aboard a Burmese airliner today said: About 60 to 100 security troops were seen deployed on major streets in Rangoon. Several tanks were observed running alongside them. Many streets in the city seemed to have been closed. Demonstrations began past 1100 and many people were said to have been shot dead.

According to the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, there are at present about 200 Japanese in Rangoon and other places in Burma. No injuries have thus far been reported among them. The embassy will reportedly not recommend Japanese to return home for the time being because the ongoing antigovernment actions are strictly directed against the Sein Lwin administration and there is no anti-Japanese sentiment in the country at the moment.

Armed Forces Possibly Split

BK1108103088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 11 (AFP)—At least two anti-government protestors were killed in clashes in the Burmese capital Thursday amid reports that troops in several provincial towns were refusing to open fire on demonstrators, diplomats in Rangoon said.

The Rangoon-based diplomats, reached from Bangkok, said that rumours were rampant in the Burmese capital about splits in the Army.

They said soldiers in the central command region were reportedly fighting among themselves in Toungoo, 160 kilometres (100 miles) north of Rangoon, and that the commander of the area is rumored to have been shot.

They cited unconfirmed reports that troops of the 66th Light Infantry Division in Prome, 250 kilometres (170 miles) north of Rangoon, refused to fire on crowds.

The diplomats said that police in Pegu, 60 kilometres (36 miles) north of Rangoon, had reportedly passed over to the demonstrators, and the commander of the Eastern Command has said his troops are on the side of the people.

"All these reports are rumors but they would seem to indicate some disaffection in the Army, a sort of where there's smoke there's fire situation," a diplomat said.

The diplomats said military planes had dropped leaflets threatening to bomb one Rangoon neighborhood Wednesday unless residents stop fighting soldiers.

A Rangoon-based diplomat said four PC-7 ground-attack aircraft had circled over North-Okkalapa, and there were reports an Army unit was trapped in the neighborhood which has a population of 300,000.

The diplomats said the death toll since the security forces began a fierce crackdown on Monday against anti-government demonstrators is probably between 200 and 400, with half of the deaths in Rangoon.

Official radio has said 73 people, including three members of the security forces beheaded Wednesday, have died throughout Burma since a general strike began Monday against new leader Sein Lwin.

The protests have escalated from student demonstrations into a popular uprising against Mr. Sein Lwin, hardline successor to General Ne Win, who resigned July 23 after 26 years of authoritarian socialist rule.

There was sporadic shooting Thursday in central Rangoon, under martial law since August 3, as anti-government demonstrators in small scattered groups heckled security units, eyewitnesses in the Burmese capital said.

Rangoon-based diplomats said residents had set up barricades on side-streets and that the Army may try to crash these Thursday.

"Overnight a lot of people have barricaded themselves in. The Army is trying to disperse them by shooting," a diplomat said.

At least two people were killed in Rangoon on Thursday, according to the transcript of a conversation between an Army captain and his superior officer obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The transcript, detailing clashes early in the day in the Rangoon suburb of Thaketa, showed how skirmishes between citizens and soldiers have escalated into something resembling warfare.

In the transcript, the captain said: "A paddy house and a jetty is being burnt down sir and there is a crowd of about 150 near Fandula Lane.

"I have had to fire and I have one injured but captured near Thakata Bridge... I have also had to shoot and I have two dead. I have two corpses in hand sir. Also on our way we found a charred body which we think is a policeman.

"The crowd was following us too closely and they were clearing away the barricades that we had put up so we have shot and I have two dead and 17 injured. Both corpses are in hand," the captain added.

Diplomats said the Pegu Regional Administration is said to have collapsed, with its leaders fleeing to Rangoon, and Army units in Pegu are said to have prevented Army reinforcements being sent through the town to Rangoon.

They said troops have reportedly been seen mingling with protestors in Mandalay, Burma's second-largest city, and the Mandalay Division People's Council chairman has been held captive in a monastery since Monday.

But diplomats said there was no sign of disloyalty to Mr. Sein Lwin among the crack 22nd Light Infantry Division carrying out martial law in Rangoon.

The division has 7,000 men and is complemented by some 5,000 in the Rangoon garrison force, diplomats said.

Diplomats said there have been fairly widespread arrests, with one diplomat saying a 27-truck convoy loaded with arrested demonstrators was seen Wednesday heading from Rangoon to Insein prison north of the capital.

They estimated that some of the trucks were packed with up to 100 people.

Further on Army Split Rumors

BK1108145788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 11 (AFP)—Fierce clashes between anti-government demonstrators and security forces rocked the Burmese capital for a fourth consecutive day Thursday amid indications of a rift in the Army, diplomats in Rangoon said.

The Rangoon-based diplomats, reached from Bangkok, said rumors were rampant in the Burmese capital about splits in the Army.

They said that while a harsh crackdown on opponents of new leader Sein Lwin continued in the capital, there were unconfirmed reports that troops in several provincial towns had refused to open fire on demonstrators.

At least two protestors were killed in clashes in Rangoon on Thursday and military planes reportedly dropped leaflets threatening to bomb a neighborhood unless residents stop fighting soldiers.

Travelers returning from Burma said Rangoon looked like a battlefield with barricades of trees, bricks and stones littering the streets.

The travelers said the Army had been using machine guns and grenades against students and that supplies of water and food were growing short.

They said even some government bureaucrats had asked for help in toppling Mr. Sein Lwin, the hardline successor to General Ne Win, who resigned July 23 after 26 years of rigid single-party rule which analysts say has impoverished the once-wealthy Southeast Asian nation.

"People are still really scared. They say they are powerless, totally powerless and hope some foreign countries will step in and do something," Briton Sally Clifford Smith told reporters upon arriving in Bangkok.

The travelers also said that martial law troops in the capital were from the Kachin ethnic minority which lives in the north and did not hesitate to shoot at the ethnic Burmese who make up the majority of population in Rangoon.

"You can tell them from their Mongol features. They hate the southern Burmese and shoot at them without any problems," said one traveler.

The diplomats said problems were apparently arising among ethnic Burmese soldiers who refused to fire at fellow ethnic Burmese.

They said soldiers in the central command region were reportedly fighting among themselves in Toungoo, 160 kilometres (100 miles) north of Rangoon, and that the commander of the area is rumored to have been shot.

The diplomats cited unconfirmed reports that troops of the 66th Light Infantry Division in prome, 250 kilometres (170 miles) north of Rangoon, refused to fire on crowds.

They said that police in Pegu, 60 kilometres (36 miles) north of Rangoon, had reportedly passed over to the demonstrators, and the commander of the Eastern Command has said his troops are on the side of the people.

"All these reports are rumors but they would seem to indicate some disaffection in the Army, a sort of where there's smoke there's fire situation," a diplomat said.

They said the death toll since security forces began a crackdown Monday is probably between 200 and 400, with half the killings in Rangoon. Official radio has said that 73 people have died throughout Burma since Monday.

The diplomats said monks in largely Buddhist Burma had come out in force for demonstrations this week in Mandalay, 600 kms (370 miles) north of Rangoon.

Security forces are blocked by demonstrators from entering the Rangoon suburb of North-Okkalapa, where some 300,000 people live, a diplomat said.

A diplomat said four PC-7 ground-attack aircraft circled Wednesday over the working-class area, dropping leaflets warning of bombings if residents did not stop fighting soldiers. He said there were reports an Army unit was trapped inside North-Okkalapa.

At least two people were killed in Rangoon on Thursday, according to the transcript of a conversation between an army captain and his superior officer obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The transcript detailed clashes in the Rangoon suburb of Thaketa.

In the transcript, the captain said: "A paddy house and a jetty is being burnt down sir and there is a crowd of about 150 near Fandula Lane. I have had to fire and I have one injured but captured near Thakata Bridge...

"I have also had to shoot and I have two dead. I have two corpses in hand sir. Also on our way we found a charred body which we think is a policeman."

The captain added: "The crowd was following us too closely and they were clearing away the barricades that we had put up so we have shot and I have two dead and 17 injured. Both corpses are in hand."

Senior Monks Appeal for Calm

*BK1008155088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1345 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Appeal of the members of the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee [body of senior monks] issued today—read by the Venerable Badanta Wana Piti, joint secretary of the committee]

[Text] Members of the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee led by Abhidhaka Maharahta Guru Hlegu Sayadaw, chairman, and Pitaka Maharahta Guru Tripitakata Dhamma Bandha Ganrika Mingun Sayadaw, secretary are deeply saddened by the current conditions

prevailing in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The sayadaws [senior monks] view the prevailing conditions with a heavy heart for the future of the country.

To arrest the prevailing conditions, the sayadaws express their view that the people, laymen and monks, should live peacefully and make their just demands within the framework of law in a refined and gentle manner to the state government.

The state government should rule in accordance with the law. The sayadaws understand that the state government has the duty to work and has worked to enable the people, laymen and monks, to live in peace. The sayadaws of the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee appeal to the government to uphold the 10 kingly virtues in discharging its duties and appeal to the people, laymen, and monks, to live in peace and make their demands in accordance with law in a refined and gentle manner without agitation.

It appeals especially to the state government to concede to the demands of the people which are within the framework of law as much as possible.

Further on Appeal

OW1108054688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 11 KYODO—Buddhist leaders Thursday appealed for calm and the cabinet of the Sein Lwin government is believed to have held an all-night emergency session to cope with violent clashes that have engulfed the nation over the past several days, informed sources said.

Details of the session were not immediately known, but sources said the Cabinet met until Thursday morning in an emergency session.

The National Committee of Buddhist Leaders issued the appeal in a statement printed on top of the front page of the state-run English-language newspaper GUARDIAN.

The appeal called on the people to abide by the law and put their grievances to the government through peaceful means.

Buddhist leaders exercise strong influence in the nation where 90 percent of the population are Buddhists.

Meanwhile, calm returned to the capital city of Rangoon Thursday morning, a day after violent clashes erupted between security forces and antigovernment demonstrators in Rangoon and elsewhere in the country.

Traffic inside the city shrank to half the normal volume, and damaged traffic lights were seen across the town.

Cars maneuvered through narrow openings in concrete barricades set up in major thoroughfares.

Armored personnel carriers mounted with machine guns and military trucks loaded with soldiers were positioned in front of the city hall.

Tension remained high as pedestrians in small groups were seen talking among themselves. They looked worried.

"No good. No good," one staffer at a downtown hotel whispered as he talked about shootings by the military in the outskirts of Rangoon on the previous night.

At least 15 foreign tourists left the hotel Thursday morning, joining a stream of others fleeing the violence-torn country.

"Anything can happen," one Western diplomatic source said.

More than 100 people were killed and nearly 1,000 others wounded in Rangoon on Wednesday in clashes between demonstrators and the security forces, according to an informed source.

The government-owned Rangoon Radio put the death toll from clashes in the capital city Wednesday at more than 30.

Demonstrations were officially reported Wednesday in at least 26 town and cities apart from Rangoon.

Widespread antigovernment demonstrations erupted in late July after Sein Lwin, the country's top military commander, was made president following the resignation of Ne Win, the longtime authoritarian leader.

Sein Lwin has been accused by students and others of ruthlessly suppressing dissent.

The demonstrations were by far the largest public protests in Burma since an elected government was toppled in a military coup in 1962.

Local Monks Urged To Help

BK1108153588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] It has been learned that sayadaws [senior monks] of Sangha Nayaka [body of monks] of Buddhist sects in states, divisions, townships, wards, and villages have again been urged to appeal to the people, monks, and laymen to end all disturbances in their respective states, divisions, townships, wards, and villages effective 12 August 1988 to ensure peace and tranquility in the state. The government is also urged to ensure peace and tranquillity.

At 1800 today, the chairman of the Mandalay Division People's Council and U Nyo Win, chairman of the Divisional Security Supervision committee, invited members of the State Ovadacariya Board, the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee, the State Central Working Committee of Sangha, the Divisional Sangha Nayaka Committee, the Township Sangha Nayaka Committee, and sayadaws to the conference hall of the Divisional People's Council. Supplication was first made on the appeal issued by the sayadaws of the State Sangha Mahanayaka Committee of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Next, U Nyo Win, chairman of the Divisional Security Supervision, spoke noting demonstrations were being held peacefully in Mandalay in response to the appeal to the sayadaws of Mandalay. He requested the sayadaws to help further improve the general situation for the sake of metta [loving kindness]. The sayadaws then gave a sermon.

Report on 10 August Disturbances

*BK1108012988 London BBC World Service
in English 0015 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] There appears to be no immediate end in sight to the violence in Burma, brought on by opposition to the new leadership. In the latest incidents in the capital Rangoon and about 30 towns throughout the country, the number of dead is put unofficially at about 100. Our correspondent in the region, (Christopher Gunness) sent this report:

[Begin recording] In separate incidents in Rangoon three policemen were dragged from their quarters by protestors and brutally murdered. According to reports they were beheaded. In another incident crowds looted a police station and seized guns and ammunition. One member of the security forces was killed.

According to official sources this week nearly 100 people have died and thousands have been detained, but eyewitnesses believe that both these figures are higher in Rangoon alone.

The immediate cause of unrest is a deep-seated resentment of the country's new leadership. The present chairman of Burma's ruling party, a former military man Sein Lwin, was installed 2 weeks ago. The students believe he is personally responsible for tough police action against them both now and earlier in the year (?in reaction to those) student-led demonstrations which resulted in over 200 killings.

The man Sein Lwin succeeded, Chairman Ne Win, came to power in a military coup over 25 years ago. He took over one of the most prosperous countries in the region, but, with stringently imposed economic control by the state, the country has become one of Asia's poorest.

Chronic shortages of basic consumer commodities have forced many people to acquire goods from traders operating outside the state system. This has led to a burgeoning of unofficial commercial activity. According to some, Burma's black market is now larger than the official economy.

To some extent these economic factors have fueled the present unrest, but the students' overwhelming demand in the last few days has been for multi-party democracy. [end recording]

AFP Reports on Incidents

*BK1108015988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1902 GMT
10 Aug 88*

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 10 (AFP)—Anti-government demonstrators beheaded three policemen in Rangoon Wednesday, state radio said, reporting escalating violence including protestors seizing weapons at a provincial police station. [passage omitted]

There were rumours that at least 200 bodies had passed through the city morgue during recent unrest, a Rangoon-based diplomat reached from here said.

Witnesses in Rangoon said the Burmese capital turned into a "war front" on the third day of protests against Sein Lwin, hardline successor to General Ne Win, who resigned July 23 after 26 years of authoritarian socialist rule.

Protests were continuing in other Burmese towns Wednesday, the radio said.

The student-instigated demonstrations are now widely supported by workers and monks, Rangoon-based diplomats said when contacted from here.

"The feeling of the city is of high tension," said one diplomat. "The situation can be compared to that in Iran before the Shah was overthrown, with the only difference being that the protestors here have no common leader."

But a diplomat in Bangkok said: "There is certainly co-ordination between the opponents of the regime. There have been movements of students from Rangoon to the provinces and these movements are directed towards demonstrations.

"For the first time in 26 years, the Burmese are lifting their heads. They are no longer giving up." [passage omitted]

Security forces in Rangoon opened fire 15 times Wednesday to disperse crowds, the state-run radio said in a text of an evening broadcast made available in

Bangkok by a Western embassy. They attacked blood donors mistaken for anti-government demonstrators, hospital sources in Rangoon said.

In other versions of the incident, diplomatic sources in Rangoon contacted from here said soldiers had shot at families of the wounded, while Rangoon Radio said demonstrators had attacked six ambulances.

Clashes with the security forces in Rangoon were believed to be most intense in the working-class areas of North Okkalapa, South Okkalapa and Thaketa, where demonstrators burned down family quarters at police stations.

In South Okkalapa, security forces opened fire on a crowd gathering near the market place, according to unconfirmed reports. No details were available.

Rangoon residents contacted from Bangkok said small planes were flying over the suburb and this might mean the government no longer controlled the area.

A Rangoon-based diplomat said security forces had shot at demonstrators kneeling to show their respect, were entering homes to arrest youths fleeing them and then arresting mothers who tried to protect their children.

Students were setting up roadblocks in side streets, sometimes cutting down trees for this, Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said. [passage omitted]

Rangoon 'Tense' 11 August

BK1108062388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug 11 (AFP)—Rangoon was tense Thursday with sporadic shooting downtown as anti-government demonstrators in small scattered groups heckled security units, eyewitnesses said.

(A Rangoon-based diplomat reached from Bangkok said fighter planes had circled Wednesday over the North Okkalapa District of Rangoon and dropped leaflets warning of bombings if residents did not stop fighting soldiers.

(The diplomat said there were reports that an army unit was trapped inside the eastern Rangoon suburb which has an estimated population of 300,000.)

All side streets and most of the main routes into the Burmese capital, which has been under martial law since August 3, were closed Wednesday, eyewitnesses said.

Security units were standing guard at banks and other government buildings, with some deployed on rooftops, they said.

(Another Rangoon-based diplomat, also reached from Bangkok, said the death toll in anti-government demonstrations since Monday was 100 dead in Rangoon and 100 in towns outside the capital.)

Official radio has said that 73 people have died throughout Burma since the violent protests against new leader Sein Lwin erupted Monday.

A nighttime curfew and ban on public gatherings has also been imposed in Rangoon.

Australian Ambassador Interviewed

BK1108093488 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0803 GMT 11 Aug 88

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] (David Argent) contacted Australia's ambassador to Burma, Mr Chris Lamb, and asked him if he thought the country was close to civil war.

[Begin recording] [Lamb] I think that is overstating the situation right now. There is widespread disturbances all over the country, as the Rangoon Radio itself has been reporting. We haven't yet been able to measure properly what has happened in all these places.

[Argent] The unrest is growing, though, isn't it?

[Lamb] It flares from place to place, and then subsides and then comes up again somewhere else. It is not a general mass in which you have got a war game with people standing on one side of a table and the army standing on the other confronting each other all the time. It varies.

[Argent] The demonstrators are now armed, we have heard. Can you confirm that?

[Lamb] The demonstrators have got knives and sticks and catapults. Those sorts of things. There have been some reports that some demonstrators have got guns, but we have not heard any instances of demonstrators using the guns to inflict any damage on the troops on the other side.

[Argent] What sort of methods have the military been using to keep control?

[Lamb] At the beginning the military were very courteous. Very. They stood quietly by as the demonstrators went past peacefully shouting slogans and chanting. And then later the military started to try to break up the demonstrations. The behavior of the troops has been different from place to place. I don't think you can generalize about that.

[Argent] And there have been a lot of shootings?

[Lamb] Oh, sure. Sure.

[Argent] Is it a fairly dangerous place to be at the moment?

[Lamb] Rangoon?

[Argent] Yes.

[Lamb] We are keeping a very close eye on the Australians here.

[Argent] How many Australians are there at the moment?

[Lamb] In Burma there is around 50— man, woman and child—because there is quite a few families, of course, in the embassy and also working in the development projects in Mandalay and elsewhere in the country and we do our best to make sure that they are okay. And as we speak now they are all okay. We are in touch with them all and none of them have been in any danger and they have all been warned about what to look out for.

[Argent] There have been reports that the Armed Forces in Burma are now split between those supporting the government and those supporting the demonstrators. Are you aware of that?

[Lamb] I am aware of the reports. I think they are very difficult to measure. They come from rumors that don't necessarily have much foundation. They may even be [word indistinct] stories.

[Argent] So you are aware of no signs of infighting within the army in Rangoon?

[Lamb] Impossible subject to discuss on the phone, I am afraid. [End recording]

Protest Tactics Described

BK1108072188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT
11 Aug 88

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 11 (AFP)—When tens of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of the Burmese capital at the beginning of the week no one was sure how far they, or the government, were prepared to go.

By Wednesday the mounting carnage and beheadings on the streets of Rangoon had shown the world. Seventy-three people had died in riots including three policemen beheaded by protesters, according to official figures, with diplomats putting the toll much higher.

But by Monday, the first day of the protests, it had already become clear that the demonstrators were highly organized and not merely university students.

Perhaps more significant is that, though unarmed, they reportedly have the sympathy, if not the backing of almost the whole population of Rangoon.

Equally significant—as goes Rangoon, so goes the country.

By Tuesday the inhabitants of 26 cities were up in arms, with scores of young monks from this country's intensely religious Buddhist pagodas marching barefoot and determined in the front line with the demonstrators.

Monday as darkness fell in the rain-swept streets of Rangoon, troops appealed over hand-held loudhailers for the people to go home. The calls started at 5:00 p.m. and continued until midnight. No one moved. Demonstrators and troops still stood flank by flank in the drizzling rain.

Small children, some aged only five, had joined their elders in the darkened streets, sitting on cement blocks in the middle of roadways, running from approaching troops as if playing tag.

By Tuesday there were no more appeals. The shootings had started in the hours between midnight and dawn outside the Sule Pagoda in downtown Rangoon.

But far from fleeing, the crowds multiplied, spreading from the city center to the suburbs of this city of 3.5 million, with well-dressed mingling among the factory workers.

The smallest children helped find stones with which to smash street lights, middle class parents bemoaned that they could not stop their teenagers from taking to the streets and youths could be seen sawing up metal pipes into missiles more effective than wooden and rubber slingshots.

The city's ubiquitous tea stalls made their meagre supplies available, those pagodas not cordoned off housed exhausted demonstrators and shops opened their doors to fleeing youths.

"There are six major groups," said a middle-aged man who at dawn Tuesday was moving from group to group, offering his small Toyota passenger truck to ferry protesters from point to point within the city.

Those who did not offer their small trucks, which serve as Rangoon's taxis, found their vehicles hijacked.

"When the groups have made contact, and they are making contact now, you will see, the action will really start, they are coordinating now," he said.

Though diplomats and many middle class Burmese say there appear to be no named protest leaders, the coordination and unity in the demonstrators' often suicidal tactics appeared clear.

Challenge the troops until they were forced to shoot, then disperse to march again at a different spot, keeping the troops on the run. And, at points where troops were not massed to protect government offices, pack the streets with people.

"We want democracy, this government is no good," said a middle-aged lawyer cheering the demonstrators on from the sidelines with apparent disregard for his own safety Tuesday.

The lawyer was well dressed by Rangoon standards. Well pressed short back jacket over a white lawyer's shirt, rubber sandals, cloth skirt-like lungi and cloth book bag. Alongside him was a hotel waitress.

Among the country's small upper middle class, sympathy was with the protestors, though many had said the week before they had some hope that strongman Sein Lwin's determination to push through with economic reforms might avert a crisis.

"Economics is at the bottom of everything, at the bottom of 26 years of this," said one middle class professional only two days before the riots.

He, like most Burmese, had been "insulted" by the rise to power of Sein Lwin, a man he saw as "a butcher" and with no place leading a country like Burma.

"If he can get these reforms through, get the price of rice down, get the economy going again... This is a rich country, maybe he has the strength to do it," said the man.

Behind the scenes, Sein Lwin appeared to be acutely aware that fast economic reform was his only card. But he seemed to have miscalculated the extent, coordination and bitterness of the dissent. "Revolution," the demonstrators shouted. "Bring down the price of rice, free the detained students, bring back democracy."

On Saturday, Mr Sein Lwin announced the immediate distribution of rice at base prices. Then on Sunday he publicly appealed through his home minister to the country's senior monks, and on Tuesday as the bloodshed mounted he announced raises in public service salaries effective immediately.

Mobs Club Soldiers to Death

*BK1108160088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] On the evening of 10 August, crowds of disturbance-makers in Sittwe captured an officer and three defense services personnel in charge of security, and clubbed the officer and two defense services personnel to death.

The remaining person was reported to be seriously wounded.

15 Reportedly Killed

*BK1108152988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] It is learned that rioting mobs burned and destroyed government buildings, committed looting, and carried out destructive activities in the Rangoon Military Administration Region today. In many areas, petrol bombs were made by putting petrol in empty bottles, and it is learned that plans have been made to start a violent arson campaign.

People's council offices and police buildings destroyed by fire during violent attacks by rioters were: The township people's council office in North Okkalapa; the police station family quarters in North Okkalapa; and furniture and documents inside the No 1 ward Mayangon Township People's Council office.

Buildings destroyed by fire were: Thamaing Myothit and Ma Hlwagon railway stations, and 38 buildings in the housing estates of Thuwanna and Thingangyun.

Other structures destroyed by mobs were: the Pazundaung Township People's Council Office; a gas station near the South Okkalapa People's Police Station; Tamwe Township Party Unit Office; traffic lights; railroad tracks; and rice warehouses. It is learned that the warehouses were destroyed and rice was looted.

Rice warehouses that were looted were: the warehouse of the 100-ton rice mill in Mingala Taungnyunt; the warehouse of the 100-ton rice mill in Pazundaung; and the rice warehouses in Dawbon's (E-kan-myan). The looters took away 400 rice bags from the Mingala Taungnyunt rice mill and 1,000 rice bags and about 10,000 bags of broken rice from the Pazundaung mill.

The rioters were reported to have also carried out other destructive activities. A cyclist near the West Rangoon Hospital was mistaken for a policeman and was beaten to death by rioters.

The body of Police Sergeant Aye Thauung captured by the mobs from the Kemmendine Police Station on 10 August was found between Ahlone and Kemmendine road.

Today, groups of rioters fought against each other in many places because of differences of opinion over violent killings and looting. In North Okkalapa, it was learned that the resident people were opposed to the rioters.

This morning, a group of rioters arrived at (Kyet Seik-gon) village in Mingaladon and called on the people to join them. As the villagers did not join them, a group of people went away hurling curses. This angered the villagers who have now armed themselves with swords, sticks, and sharpened bamboo stakes to fight back.

Due to the acts of violence and looting, road blockades were put up by various wards concerned to defend themselves.

The situation in the Rangoon Military Administration Region was reported as follows: except for about 1,000 people who marched in protest near Me Lamu Pagoda in North Okkalapa, there were no mass demonstrations in other places. It was learned that groups with about 50 people each gathered and committed destructive acts in places where no security forces were present. In trying to prevent these acts, the security force was reported to have opened fire at 18 places to disperse the crowds, causing 15 dead and 82 wounded among the people carrying out destructive acts.

The exact count of casualties is still being investigated.

Demonstrators, Rioters Clash

*BK1108161088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] An argument occurred at the Shwedagon Pagoda this morning between those who wished to demonstrate peacefully and disturbance-makers, and this resulted in the dispersal of the crowd who subsequently departed from the pagoda.

The incident started when disturbance-makers began to indulge in drinking, womanizing with prostitutes, and removing gold from the pagoda. The students who wished to demonstrate peacefully resented this and this broke up the two groups. Those who wish to demonstrate peacefully reported the matter to the pagoda trustees and departed from the pagoda at 0700 today.

The disturbance-makers also took leave of the pagoda at about 0845 when the pagoda shopowners and trustees requested them to do so.

The trustees are now cleaning up the mess left behind by the crowds.

Shooting, Strafing Rumors Denied

*BK1108161688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] Unscrupulous people have been circulating rumors to create misunderstanding between the people and the defense forces. Among the rumors, it was said that yesterday in front of the Rangoon General Hospital, near the Institute of Dental Medicine and on Bogyoke Aung San Road, medical personnel were ruthlessly gunned down by the security forces. It was also said that on the same day, disturbance-makers at (May Dawi) Road, North Okkalapa Township, were strafed by aircraft.

These reported incidents are reported to be untrue. On that day near the emergency ward of the Rangoon General Hospital, about 500 disturbance-makers were

reported to have been delivering speeches. At that time, two security vehicles together with an ambulance entered the compound to deliver some injured people. While the ambulance was delivering the patients to the emergency ward, the two security vehicles drove away from the mobs east along the Bogyoke Aung San Road and parked near the Institute of Dental Medicine. At that time, the rioters in front of the emergency ward, joining force with another group of rioters, chased the security cars to attack them. Members of the security force, unable to avoid a confrontation, fired in defense and unintentionally wounded male and female nurses nearby. The security forces, it was learned, had no intention of firing at the medical personnel.

As for the rumors regarding the strafing of the disturbance-makers from aircraft, this is also reported to be untrue. What actually happened was about 10,000 people laid siege to our security unit on (May Dawi) Road, North Okkalapa Township. After contacts by the security unit, a regiment of security forces was sent in as reinforcement. It was learned that if a regimental size unit had to fight its way out, there could be many unnecessary deaths and casualties. Hence to avoid such an incident, three aircraft of the Air Force flew over the rioting crowds and dropped leaflets warning the people to disperse or else shots would have to be fired to break up the crowds.

Town of Kawthaung Seized

*OW1108162688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1602 GMT
11 Aug 88*

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 11 KYODO—Burma's southernmost town of Kawthaung on the Malay Peninsula was virtually seized by antigovernment citizens on Thursday, Thai officials said.

The officials quoted Suban Nakphrom, chief of the Ranong District in southern Thailand, as saying some 5,000 residents in the Burmese port town of Kawthaung staged a rally and later occupied the local police station, town office and postal station.

The Burmese central government's rule has virtually been broken in the town, Suban reported to the Thai Government.

According to information received by the district chief, the Burmese town residents surrounded the police station in protest against the arrest of eight antigovernment student leaders by local police.

The local police station personnel surrendered the station to the protesting citizens without resistance, according to his account.

Kawthaung police sought the military's help but local troops reportedly refused to provide the needed support, saying that it was not the duty of soldiers to kill their own people, Suban said.

Kawththaug, about 720 kilometers south of Rangoon, is one of the few ports in the isolated Burma where foreign fishing boats can visit and border trade can be conducted.

However, on Thursday Thai authorities ordered Thais to suspend border trade with the Burmese town because of political instability there.

Meanwhile, a London-dispatched REUTER report said that the British military attache in Burma, Col. Michael Bremridge, was briefly detained by armed troops while observing antigovernment demonstrations in Rangoon. He was released unharmed about two hours later after his identity was confirmed, the report said.

Army Refuses To Halt Seizure

BK1108170688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1700 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 11 (AFP)—Burmese anti-government protestors have seized the southernmost town in Burma and the police and Army have refused to fight them, a senior Thai police officer near the border said Thursday.

It was the first known seizure of territory since a general strike and protests began Monday across the country against the regime of new Burmese leader Sein Lwin.

Students and residents seized Victoria Point [Kawththaug], 440 kilometres (270 miles) southeast of Rangoon, after disturbances Wednesday, the officer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone from Ranong, about 10 kilometres (6.2 miles) east of the town.

The officer, speaking on condition of anonymity, said villagers living along the border had informed Thai police in Ranong, some 545 kilometres (340 miles) south of here, of the incident.

No-one was known to have been killed, he said, adding that local Burmese police and a Burmese Army company stationed at Victoria Point had refused to confront the demonstrators.

Official Thai sources here said they had monitored a clandestine radio broadcast from the seized town proclaiming victory, but they were waiting for an official statement from the governor of Ranong Province before releasing details.

There were reports here that the demonstrators had seized the Victoria Point town hall, customs and post office, but the police officer was unable to confirm this.

'Liberated' Areas in Rangoon

OW1108171388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1643 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 11 KYODO—The two-week-old Burmese socialist leadership under Sein Lwin made a special announcement Thursday night urging the people to maintain law and order in order to promote his government's planned economic reform.

The appeal in the name of Prime Minister Tun Tin, broadcast by the state-run radio, however, apparently fell short of the citizens' hope for reshuffling the leadership to meet the growing dissatisfaction of antigovernment residents.

The premier's special appeal was issued following an overnight Cabinet meeting in an attempt to cope with the spreading antigovernment demonstrations, informed sources said.

Defense Minister Saw Maung also announced that government troops will not be authorized to fire on peaceful demonstrators.

But these steps appeared to have failed to stem the growing protest movement.

On Thursday afternoon, Rangoon residents armed with light weapons staged an antigovernment rally and set up barricaded "liberation areas" in three suburban districts of the capital, including the northern and southern districts of Okkalapa, informed sources said.

Tension continued late into the night between armed citizens and surrounding government troops in the three districts.

A western diplomatic source in Rangoon said he visited and confirmed the "liberated area" in northern Okkalapa Thursday afternoon.

Government soldiers were deployed outside the barricaded zone, but there were no shooting incidents when he visited, the source said.

However, according to another informed source, government soldiers sporadically fired on demonstrators in southern Okkalapa and those in another suburban district.

Demonstrators broke into a government food storage facility in the suburban district and looted rice, the source said. Armed guards fired on the demonstrators, killing three of them, the source said.

The government ordered military fighter aircraft to fly over the three suburban districts Wednesday night, and called on the citizens to surrender.

But the residents continued to resist with guns and other weapons obtained from local police stations, the source said.

Government soliders ceased firing on demonstrators late Wednesday, but surrounded the barricaded residents Thursday afternoon with tanks and armed mobile units.

Leaflets put up in the capital claimed nearly 2,000 people were killed in the latest skirmishes, but there were no official confirmations on the casualties available.

The downtown streets of the capital, previously the center stage of the antigovernment demonstrations, came under strict patrol by government armed personnel and are completely empty, local sources said.

In Mandalay, the nation's second largest city north of Rangoon, about 100,000 people staged a large antigovernment rally, sources here said.

The rally was joined by some 5,000 workers from a nearby mine who went on strike.

Such antigovernment walkouts are spreading to many parts of the country and the central government is struggling to control such protest activities, the sources said.

Brunei, Singapore & Malaysia

Malaysia

Attorney General on Freeing Filipino Fishermen

BK1108123988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0925 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 11 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Forty-eight Filipino fishermen detained on charges of poaching in Malaysian waters have been freed, Malaysia's Attorney-General (Prosecutor) Abu Talib Othman said Thursday.

He said the prosecution had withdrawn the appeal against the court acquittal of the fishermen.

Abu Talib told a news conference the decision to release the fishermen was in the "wider interest of mutual cooperation and understanding" between Malaysia and the Philippines.

Forty-nine Filipino fishermen, aged between 22 and 51, were caught 127 nautical miles from Tanjung Lipat off the east Malaysian state of Sabah on April 5. They were acquitted by a court in Kota Kinabalu, the state's capital on Aug 1.

The court then ordered them to remain in Sabah pending the prosecution's appeal. Two days later, one of the fishermen died of a heart attack.

Filipino leaders and media have reacted strongly to the detention of the fishermen. A senator, Ponce Enrile, had called for the severance of ties with Malaysia over the issue.

In response to reporters' questions, Abu Talib said the Malaysian Government had requested its Philippine counterpart to instruct its fishermen to refrain from fishing in Malaysia's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

He also said: "The decision to withdraw the appeal was strictly based on the circumstances of the case," adding that Malaysia did not bow to any pressure from the Philippine Government.

Abu Talib said the finding of the court that the Filipinos lacked awareness of fishing illegally in Malaysian waters was taken into account.

He also said that the decision should not be taken to mean that a precedent had been set on foreigners fishing in Malaysian waters because trespassers were liable to be prosecuted in Malaysia.

"It all depends on the facts of each case," he said.

Sacked Judge Disagrees With Tribunal Findings

BK1008154988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA
in English 1145 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 10 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Mohamed Salleh Abas, former lord president of Malaysia who was dismissed Monday following a recommendation by a special tribunal set up to study charges against him by the government, said Wednesday that he totally disagreed with the findings of the tribunal.

He said the tribunal had not been at all impartial and the unhappiness he had expressed on its composition was more than justified.

In a statement issued to a packed press conference at his residence here, Salleh said he would issue a comprehensive statement in the next few days as it was not possible for him to go through the whole report because of insufficient time.

The six-man tribunal, which heard charges against him, found him guilty of misbehaviour which rendered him unfit to properly discharge the functions of his office. The report was made public on Monday.

The report, which recommended to the king that Salleh be removed from his office, both as a judge and lord president, also found that he had deliberately presented in his letter to the king, a picture he knew was untrue.

In his three-page statement, Salleh said he doubted if the conclusion of the tribunal would have been any different or that he would have been treated fairly had he appeared before it.

The tribunal, which expressed regret that Salleh chose not to appear before it, said its decision might well have been different had it had the benefit of a plausible explanation from him.

To this Tun Salleh gave five reasons for his doubt. These were that:

His objection to the composition of the tribunal was disregarded by the members concerned;

His request for a public hearing was refused;

His application for time to enable his queen's counsel to prepare for the case was rejected by the tribunal;

An expressed request made by his counsel for adjournment pending the outcome of the High Court proceedings challenging the jurisdiction of tribunal was turned down; and

His request for the procedure of the tribunal to be revised to afford him adequate opportunity to defend himself as also refused.

Salleh said contrary to statements issued on behalf of the tribunal that its functions were of an investigative nature, the proceedings of and the approach taken by it in fact took on an adversarial character. No attempt was made to investigate independently into the allegations brought before the tribunal, he added.

He said that if it was possible for the tribunal's report to be made public, there was no reason why his request should not have been acceded to.

He also said the tribunal's insistence to proceed with the hearing with undue haste, even in the face of an application before the High Court for leave to apply for an order of prohibition and without affording any reasonable time for Queen's Counsel to be briefed must speak for itself.

On the fourth allegation against him, Salleh said it was quite incredible that the tribunal was not informed by its chairman, Abdul Hamid Omar, that the letter, dated March 26, to the king was drafted by a committee of three judges and was approved by all the judges present.

(The fourth charge against Salleh was that he did not have prior consultation nor approval of all the judges in the country on the contents of the letter that he sent to the King and the rulers.)

He said: I do not see any evidence given by the chief justice (Abdul Hamid) that he objected to the letter being sent or to its contents.

Nor is there any evidence recorded by the tribunal to show that any judge from any of the other parts of Malaysia has objected to the letter being sent or to its contents.

Salleh added that being the lord president, it was his duty to stand up for the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of all the judges.

To impute me an ulterior motive in sending the letter to His Majesty is to fail to appreciate the concept of judicial independence and the responsibility attached to the Office of the Lord President, and to insult the intelligence of all right thinking members of society, he said.

Three Candidates File for in Johor By-Election
BK1108092588 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Three candidates today filed their nomination papers to contest the Johor Baharu parliamentary by-election in the southern state of Johor, peninsular Malaysia. They are Haji Mas'ud Abdul Rahman of the ruling National Front coalition; Datuk Shahrir Abdul Samad, an independent; and Mr Abdul Razak Ahmad of the opposition party PSRM [Socialist People's Party of Malaysia].

Polling will be on the 25th of this month. The by-election is held following the resignation of Datuk Shahrir as member of Parliament for the constituency. Based on the latest electoral roll issued by the Elections Commission, there are 60,292 voters in the constituency.

Cambodia

Delegates to AAPSO Conference Leave
BK1008133588 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Aug (SPK)—Delegates to the AAPSO international conference on national reconciliation in Cambodia and Dialogue and Cooperation in Southeast Asia held in the Cambodian capital on 6 and 7 August left Phnom Penh yesterday.

Headed by Morad Ghaleb, acting president of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization—AAPSO—they were sent off by Yos Son, chairman of the Cambodian AAPSP Committee, and other officials.

During their stay, they visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the former royal palace, the Cuu Long orphanage, industrial establishments in Phnom Penh, the mass graves at Cheung Ek—Kandal Province—and the temples of Angkor Wat, Siem Reap Province.

A reception was also organized in their honor.

Quotes From Soviet, Lao AAPSO Speeches

*BK1008091588 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0432 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK August 9—"The Lao People's Democratic Republic fully supports the PRK policy of national reconciliation and considers it an important base for searching a political solution to the Kampuchean issue."

This was stated by Hiam Phommachan, head of the Lao delegation to the freshly-concluded AAPSO international conference in Phnom Penh.

He said:

"The decision to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea this year has testified to the good will of the governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRK. The total pull-out of Vietnamese Army volunteers should be concomitant with the guarantee for non-return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to power in Kampuchea."

"I am firmly convinced that in spite of numerous difficulties the Kampuchean problem will be resolved peacefully by the Kampuchean people themselves," Hiam Phommachan said.

In his speech, the Soviet delegate Victor Petrev said:

"It is necessary to recall the horrible years under the genocidal regime of Pol Pot who massacred more than three million Kampuchean people. Of course, peace has not yet been restored in the country. However we must make joint effort to achieve it by political means."

Nguon Nhel Receives CPV Propaganda Group

*BK1108042988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 August, a delegation of the CPV Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Commission led by Comrade Tran Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the commission, paid a visit and exchanged experiences with leading cadres of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee.

Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee, pointed to the efforts of cadres, staff, workers, and people of the Phnom Penh city in restoring and improving the city. He stressed the success of the Jakarta informal meeting that was conducted on the basis of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This meeting had been warmly welcomed by the Cambodian people, particularly the

people in Phnom Penh City. Comrade Nguon Nhel also praised the efforts of the people of Phnom Penh City in building the armed forces to defend the motherland and the revolutionary gains.

In his reply, Comrade Tran Trong Tan highly valued the all-around revolutionary achievements won by Phnom Penh City's people during the past nearly 10 years, particularly the authentic development of the KPRAF which has favored the past seven withdrawals of the SRV Army volunteers from Cambodia. He pointed out the major experiences in the defense and building of localities, particularly the experience in troop recruitment in Vietnam, and reaffirmed that he will strive to strengthen the solidarity and friendship relations and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, especially among the peoples of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Phnom Penh.

On the same afternoon, the delegation also paid a visit and exchanged experiences with leading cadres of the Kampuchean News Agency SPK. Comrade Em Sam-An, director general of the agency, underlined the consciousness and efforts of the cadres and staff of SPK, the party's vanguard propaganda instrument, in improving the quality and quantity of the propaganda work that always needs the materiel and moral supports from the SRV party, government, and people, especially the timely and effective assistance of the Vietnamese news agency VNA.

Comrade Tran Trong Tan, in his reply, highly appreciated the achievements both in propaganda and technical fields scored by the cadres and staff of the SPK in line with its status as Cambodia's propaganda apparatus. He also stressed important experiences on propaganda work in Vietnam and affirmed that he will do his best to consolidate and expand the cooperation in propaganda field between the SRV and PRK, especially VNA and SPK, for the benefit and firm progress of the socialist motherlands.

VONADK Report on Jakarta Informal Meeting

*BK1108081588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 10 Aug 88*

["Report on the 25-28 July Jakarta Informal Meeting"]

[Text] A CGDK delegation attended the informal meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 25 to 28 July 1988.

Our delegation attended this Jakarta informal meeting out of goodwill to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the successive UN resolutions on the situation in Cambodia. In this spirit, the delegation of the three factions in the coalition government, composed of His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs; and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative

of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, raised the following question to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during the 25 July afternoon session: Will the SRV agree to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia within the framework of a precise agreement, according to a specific timetable, and under international supervision?

We also clearly stressed that we were prepared to discuss two other important issues on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem if Nguyen Co Thach positively responded to this unequivocal question that we had posed. But Nguyen Co Thach rejected it. This attitude clearly shows that Vietnam has not changed its position, and continues to implement its Indochinese federation strategy in Cambodia.

To enable our compatriots and comrades in arms to more clearly grasp the situation, we would like to present extracts of some documents issued during the Jakarta informal meeting as follows:

During the afternoon of 25 July, after the chairman of the meeting had declared the Jakarta informal meeting open, His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, made a speech on behalf of the three factions of the CGDK. He said, among other things:

The war in Cambodia has dragged on for nearly 10 years now. This war has brought much devastation and suffering to Cambodia and its people as well as to the SRV and the Vietnamese people. At the same time, it has also affected peace in the world and in the Asia-Pacific region, especially Southeast Asia, and has caused social instability in a number of Southeast Asian countries because of the uninterrupted influx of refugees into these countries. The Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people, as well as the international community, including ASEAN and the United Nations, have closely followed this question since 1979, and have demanded an end to the war in Cambodia so that Cambodia can become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country enjoying its territorial integrity without any foreign troops on its soil. Only by ending the war in Cambodia can the Cambodian people have peace again, can the Vietnamese people have peace again, and can peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific be guaranteed.

To contribute to the wish of the Cambodian people, Vietnamese people, Southeast Asian people, and world people to resolve the Cambodian problem, relax tension, and end instability in the region, the three factions of the Cambodian resistance forces proposed that the Armed Forces of the SRV which have been occupying Cambodia for the past 10 years be completely and immediately withdrawn from Cambodia according to a specific timetable under international supervision and within the framework of a precise agreement. The three Cambodian factions present here firmly believe that the Vietnamese people also have the same wish. For this reason, we

demand that the SRV Government settle the Cambodian problem according to the above-mentioned view in line with the aspirations of the Cambodian people, the world, and the United Nations.

As far as Cambodia is concerned, national reconciliation will certainly be realized once all foreign troops are withdrawn. The unanimous demand of all Cambodians, both inside and outside the country, is that the war be brought to an end as soon as possible so that they can live peacefully within the great national union in an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia to rebuild the country and bring prosperity to the people.

As far as the SRV is concerned, the Vietnamese leaders and people will also be able to resolve their serious difficulties in the economic, social, and political fields, and will have an opportunity to mobilize all their national resources to rebuild the country in peace while enjoying the support and assistance of the international community.

We would like to reiterate that the CGDK and the Cambodian people as a whole bear no grudge whatsoever against the SRV and Vietnam. On the contrary, we consider the SRV as a neighbor with whom we can coexist peacefully, and that the two peoples and countries will normalize their relations in the interest of peace and with mutual benefit.

Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity to express profound gratitude to all peoples and countries, particularly the ASEAN peoples and countries, for assisting and supporting the Cambodian people's just cause, and would like to appeal to them to continue assisting and supporting this cause until it achieves final success.

SRV Said Seeking To Maintain Status Quo
BK1008055988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Station commentary: "The International Conference Farce That Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their Clique Stage in Phnom Penh More Clearly Shows the World their Strategy of Carrying On Aggression and Occupying Cambodia Forever"]

[Text] Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their clique gathered in Phnom Penh to stage a new farce that no one cares about or is interested in because they have seen this sort of Vietnamese farce in the past. The farce—the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers—staged annually by Vietnam during the past nearly 10 years, is boring and disgusting. Facing serious defeat and increasing difficulties both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam, as well as being isolated in the international arena, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their associates even dared use the non-aligned countries' label in the farce they staged in New Delhi on 15 and 16 July 1988. In fact, only Vietnam,

Cuba, and India were on the stage. Now, who else was in the farce? The cast was the same, namely Vietnam, the Soviet Union, some East European countries, Cuba, India, the Lao and Phnom Penh puppets, and so on. In those farces, the actors were the same and so was the script. It is what Vietnam and its allies call Cambodian national reconciliation. Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices talk about this national reconciliation all the time.

Recently, at the informal meeting in Jakarta, Vietnam took along its Lao and Phnom Penh puppets to stage the same Cambodian national reconciliation farce. The audience was annoyed and disgusted and denounced them. The reason the world is disgusted with all these farces is that the world clearly realizes that Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices despise world opinion. They think they can fool world opinion with their conjuring tricks, but the world has seen through Hanoi's black magic and realizes that this is simply gross deception. The world understands that as long as Vietnamese troops continue to wage a war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia, massacre the Cambodian people, and Hanoi refuses to withdraw its troops under strict international control and supervision within the framework of an unambiguous agreement for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, statements by Vietnam and its allies on the so-called national reconciliation are simply tricks to allow Vietnam to continue its occupation of Cambodia through its puppets. Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices try to use Cambodian national reconciliation to cover the true nature of the Cambodian problem. This is useless.

The real cause of the Cambodian problem is Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia for nearly 10 years, from the end of December 1978 to 1988. The United Nations has paid direct attention to this issue. They have been meticulous about the issue every year from the 34th General Assembly in 1979 until the 42d in 1987. The United Nations has preserved Cambodia's UN seat since then, and has consecutively adopted resolutions for the past 9 years requesting that all foreign troops, meaning Vietnamese aggressor troops, be withdrawn from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to choose their destiny themselves without any external interference. In 1979, there were 91 votes demanding the withdrawal of all foreign forces—Vietnamese troops—from Cambodia. That increased annually to 117 in 1987. This is proof that the world clearly grasps the true nature of the Cambodian problem which results from Vietnam's occupation. The conflict should be resolved first of all by the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. Only after resolving this issue can Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia be ended and can other problems be resolved, particularly national reconciliation.

The DK has the goodwill to resolve the war of aggression quickly and has a clear policy of great national unity and reconciliation of all Cambodians regardless of their past,

whether they were forced to serve Vietnam's war of aggression or were traitorous leaders cooperating with the Vietnamese aggressors to commit crimes allowing the Vietnamese to massacre the Cambodian people during the past nearly 10 years. However, national reconciliation among all Cambodians can be done only within the framework of an independent and sovereign Cambodia after all the Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. The entire Cambodian nation and people and other nationalist forces share this unanimous stand with the DK. This is a profound and resolute nationalist position which the world supports.

Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices cannot fool the Cambodian nation and people and the world. As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders refuse to withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia under strict international supervision and control and within the framework of a precise agreement for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, the world will continue to support and assist the Cambodian people's just struggle and continue to pressure Vietnam, at the United Nations and on other international platforms, on the diplomatic and political fronts, and by cutting off aid and trade with Vietnam. The world understands that if Vietnam persists in carrying out tricky maneuvers in an attempt to avoid withdrawing all its aggressor forces from Cambodia, the only way to quickly resolve the Cambodian problem is to continue to relentlessly put more pressure on Vietnam.

The Cambodian people would like to express thanks to all friendly countries and people who see through Vietnam's conjuring tricks and who contribute to further exposing these tricks. This is very precious assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle.

PRK Soldiers Reportedly Mutiny, Defect

BK1108020788 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 August 88

[Excerpt] On 1 and 2 August, 120 Cambodian soldiers of the 93d Regiment on the Samlot battlefield, forcibly drafted and recently sent from Takeo, mutinied and attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, killing and wounding some of them. Some of the Cambodian soldiers defected to our National Army while others deserted and returned home, taking their firearms with them.

On 4 August, 50 Cambodian soldiers stationed atop Hill 836, west of Samlot district seat, presented themselves to our Democratic Kampuchea National Army. [passage omitted]

Laos

23 October Set for Provincial Election

BK1008122488 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Vientiane, August 10 (OANA-KPL)—The general elections at provincial level will be organized throughout the country on October 23, it was disclosed here at a

consultative meeting on widening the role of mass organizations in the coming general election during which 651 deputies shall be elected.

In order to make the coming election a success, officials of the National Committee for General Elections are being dispatched to all provinces throughout the country.

In this connection, the Secretariat of the LPRP CC [Central Committee] issued here on August 6 an instruction relating to the steps of the general elections at provincial-prefectural level to be followed by the central level.

The instruction points out that the general elections at provincial-prefectural and central levels, divided into two phases, should be completed by the end of 1988.

Concerning the making up people's representatives, the instruction points out the questions of the party's policy on alliance between the various classes and social strata existing in the country at present, as well as among various minorities, should be considered.

Philippines

Progress on Nuclear Arms Reported in Talks
*HK1108050388 Quezon City Radyong Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Aug 88*

[Text] There has been progress in the talks on the U.S. military bases on the nuclear arms issue. This was stated by the joint RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. panels which are reviewing the Military Bases Agreement. Tony Valencia has the details:

[Begin recording] According to reports, the RP-U.S. negotiating panels have agreed in principle to adopt the Spanish formula on this issue, even as negotiations on the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in the U.S. bases continue. The Spanish formula, says a reliable source from Foreign Affairs Ministry, allows U.S. vessels containing nuclear arms to dock in Spanish ports. But the Philippines will not allow airplanes containing nuclear weapons in the country. [as heard] This is the kind of flexibility the United States is asking for in the interpretation of the nuclear provision, as stated by Justice Sedfrey Ordonez recently. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said in a press statement that there has been progress on the nuclear issue. At the same time both panels are polishing the language used in the negotiations. [end recording]

Manglapus Sees Nuclear Ban as Flexible
*HK1108110188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT
11 Aug 88*

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP)—The Philippines could relax a ban on nuclear weapons but wants an end to "unhampered military operations" at U.S. bases in the country, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus indicated here Thursday.

Mr Manglapus, who heads the Philippine panel in ongoing talks on the terms governing Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, also told a foreign press forum that he did know when the negotiations will end despite progress on key issues.

The two negotiating panels had said in a joint statement Wednesday that they had "made progress" on the nuclear issue.

Mr Manglapus said Manila was guided on the issue by a recent controversial opinion by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, who said that the president may relax the ban if she considered it in the national interest to do so.

"The panel is proceeding along the lines of the Ordonez opinion," he said.

Members of the Senate, which has passed a bill banning the introduction and storage of nuclear warheads at the bases, have disputed the ruling but no one has challenged it before the Supreme Court, which would have the final say.

The talks only cover the last two years of the bases' lease ending 1991, but the results could determine if Manila will extend their stay, diplomats said.

An extension would require a new treaty approved by two-thirds of the Senate, which officials of both countries consider a tough hurdle to surmount.

The U.S. Government, while refusing to confirm or deny if Clark and Subic contain nuclear warheads, has warned that a blanket ban on such weapons would weaken the use of the bases and may force their withdrawal.

The 1987 Constitution says "the Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons."

Mr Manglapus said Manila wanted to scrap a provision in the current bases agreement allowing "unhampered military operations" at Clark and Subic, where some sections are off-limits to Filipino military officials who have nominal command over the bases.

"We're asking that it be dropped, the mention of it be dropped from the agreement," he said.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had earlier said that Philippine officials must have access to all areas, including the bases' secret code room.

Mr Manglapus said that despite progress, the two panels had not yet reached final agreement on the nuclear and other issues like compensation, jurisdiction over crimes committed by servicemen off base, and security for the facilities.

"I do not yet foresee the end of the tunnel," he said.

The talks were originally due to end in July but reached an impasse last month over the issue of compensation. Informed sources said Manila wanted 1.2 billion dollars while Washington was offering less than half that amount.

Soviet Links U.S. Pullout of Bases to Vietnam
HK1108081588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] If U.S. forces pull out from the Philippines, the Soviet Union will surely pull out from Vietnam. This was disclosed by a Soviet official in an interview by Malaysia's NEW STRAITS TIMES daily. According to Fedor Ivanovich Potapenko, Soviet forces will certainly pull out from Vietnam if the United States totally withdraws its military installations in the Philippines. But this could only be realized through dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. Potapenko said understanding would lessen suspicion between the two sides.

Foreign Debt, Bases Committees Welcomed
HK1108074788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 11 Aug 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Debt Relief and The Bases"]

[Text] The twin moves came late. But it is nonetheless welcome that President Aquino has finally seen fit to form two executive-legislative committees to think up solutions for two critical problems of national concern: the foreign debt burden and the future of the U.S. military bases. One committee seeks to draw up plans for debt relief and the other for conversion of the bases to commercial use.

The foreign debt burden has strained the country to the limits. Over 40 percent of the 1988 national budget is already blocked off for debt repayment, including 20.1 percent for foreign debt. This will grow to 45 percent next year, if the proposed appropriations are approved by Congress. But official figures show that the \$28.6-billion foreign debt has not diminished, and that the servicing efforts have only managed to cover interest.

On the other hand, the remaining 60 or so percent of the budget is divided among the many priority programs for economic and social reforms. This remainder is simply not enough, considering how communist insurgency and criminality continue to worsen due to poverty and social inequities. So much so that the country has to continue borrowing, and at times begging for outright grants, to make up for deficits in development funding.

In the end, the economy not only remains trapped in debt. Sovereignty is also compromised by debt and grant conditionalities.

A conversion plan for the bases cannot be drawn up in isolation from the debt problem. The issues are joined by the fact that continuing subservience to foreign dictation stems from both economic and military strangle-holds.

Indeed, the country had initiated in 1959, through the Serrano-Bohlen Memorandum of Understanding, a drastic cut in the duration of the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] from 99 to 25 years. Formalized by the Ramos-Rusk exchange of notes in 1966, the cut was designed to make the Philippines fully independent economically and militarily from the U.S. by 1991.

Yet despite all this, the government never prepared for the MBA's expiration. There have been initiatives from independent bodies to draw up conversion plans for the bases. But these have been dismissed as mere concoctions of leftists and were admittedly in the level of concept rather than action programs.

The contentious issues of debt relief and bases conversion now demand the common resolve of the various sectors of society to work for the national good.

The two committees are now in the best position, not only to consider fresh and innovative approaches to the twin problems, but to mold a national consensus on the challenge posed by debt and the bases.

Ultimatum Issued to Stiffler's Kidnappers
BK1108131188 Manila PNA in English 1231 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Marawi, Philippines, Aug. 11 (OANA/PNA)—Military authorities here Thursday [11 August] gave Muslim kidnappers until Friday to free American David Blair Stiffler and his Filipina wife Elpidia or face punitive action.

Army Regional Chief Colonel Eduardo Resos said the military has sealed off all possible exits of the kidnappers holed up in a remote mountain in this predominantly Muslim southern Philippine city.

Artillery and air support units have been tapped for possible rescue operations, he added.

Colonel Resos issued the ultimatum after negotiations with the kidnappers bogged down.

But he said he was optimistic the hostages would be released unharmed.

"We are still hoping that the kidnappers will come to their senses and release their hostages in the name of peace," Resos said.

Stiffler and wife were abducted by 13 heavily armed men at the outskirts of this city last July 30. The kidnappers have not issued any demands, but threatened to harm the hostages.

Last Saturday, the couple sent tape recorded messages to the military and appealed for government assistance.

Colonel Resos said an army commando team has been monitoring the movement of the kidnappers and is only awaiting orders to rescue the hostages.

Violence Possible in Lanao

HK1108084388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] A Muslim leader warned that violence could erupt in the province of Lanao if the kidnapping of American national David Stieffler and his wife on 29 July remains unresolved. For the details here is Edwin Fernandez of DXMS, Cotabato City:

[Begin recording] The Muslim leader said that if the government refused to pay the ransom demanded for the release of the couple, the kidnappers might decide to kidnap Filipinos so that the government will feel obliged to pay a ransom.

Abdullah Bunga, a leader of a large Muslim organization in Lanao, said that their province had experienced a short period of peace and quiet during the rule of former Deputy Southern Commander Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa.

He said that the rebels will not end their kidnapping activities if their demands are not met. The residents in the province were reportedly scared due to the presence of unidentified heavily armed men roaming around the villages possibly on the look out for prospective kidnap victims.

PC Confirms Dynamite was Found Near Malacanang

HK1108092188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] A PC official has confirmed reports that a box of dynamite was found in a place near the Malacanang Palace 2 days ago. According to Captain Marcelino Cardeno, PC deputy commander assigned to the Malacanang Palace, the slightly opened box of dynamite was found by soldiers at a gas service station 270 meters away from Malacanang. The box was said to contain 322 dynamite sticks. The box of dynamite was part of a shipment intended for a mining firm in the Bicol Region. Cardeno assured that it was not intended for use in another attempt to overthrow the Aquino government. He said that the dynamite must have been hijacked from a passing cargo truck, and that the hijacker was forced to abandon the box upon discovering it contained dynamite.

MNLF Chairman Warns of New Hostilities

HK1108072688 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 11 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] New troops fielded by the military in an area claimed by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) could spark fresh hostilities in the South, MNLF chairman Nur Misuari said in an interview published in the SAUDI GAZETTE.

"The Philippine government is preparing to wage a war against Muslims in Mindanao in the foreseeable future," Misuari said.

"And if war breaks out, I would be there to lead my men against the colonial forces of the Philippines."

Misuari, who is staying in the western Saudi city of Jeddah, said recent government moves such as the stationing of new troops in an MNLF-claimed area were exacerbating the situation.

"The government is trying to occupy areas which have been liberated by us in the past," Misuari charged.

As this developed, a ranking Regional Consultative Commission [RCC] member has proposed that Misuari be named head of a transitional government in the South before officials of the regular autonomous body are elected into office.

"The government should show its sincerity toward Muslims by allowing the MNLF to take part in the autonomous government," said RCC Vice Chairman Abdul Gajer Lamael, a former MNLF field commander, during a hearing yesterday of the House committee on Muslim affairs.

However, it was the general sentiment among congressmen in the hearing that the RCC should leave to Congress the specifics of the organic charter of the autonomous government. The charter will be presented to the people of Mindanao in a plebiscite next year.

Ismael's proposal is contained in the draft transitory provisions of the charter and is among some 1,000 resolutions being deliberated upon by the RCC.

An INQUIRER source has also noted that the RCC has not yet agreed on a single provision to be embodied in the organic act "even as time is already running out."

MNLF spokesman Ustadj Zain Jali, however, said Misuari would decline heading the autonomous government saying the latter does not believe in the government's plan for autonomy in the region.

"We are through with this government," Jali said.

At the same time, RCC chairman Tocod Macaraya confirmed that RCC members have secured from Congress an extension for its submission of the draft organic act from Aug 23 to Sep 30.

The possible holding of positions in interim autonomous government by RCC members are also being studied in the council despite earlier pronouncements by President Aquino that not one of her RCC appointees will occupy a post in the autonomous government.

At least four proposals to allow RCC members to occupy posts in the interim government have been filed and no objection has been raised.

Misuari Opposed as Head of Mindanao Government
HK1108080188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 11 Aug 88 p 3

[By staff writer Rovena Bundang]

[Text] Members of the Mindanao Regional Consultative Commission (RCC) strongly opposed yesterday the Moro National Liberation Front's proposal for MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari to head the autonomous government during the transition period.

The RCC commissioners told the Muslim affairs committee of the House of Representatives that the majority of the Muslims and Christians in Mindanao they had consulted expressed fear that the proposal might lead to manipulation of the autonomous government by MNLF rebels.

Among those also opposed to the MNLF proposal were Commissioners Ben Florez of Davao del Sur, Sairah Umpa of Lanao del Norte and RCC Secretary General Jerry Reyes.

The proposal to name Misuari head of the autonomous government for the transition period was raised by MNLF official and RCC Commissioner Abdulgajer Ismael.

Ismael told the committee, head by Rep. Emid Matalam (PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan—Nation's Strength], Maguindanao) that the Aquino administration should not "discount" the MNLF in the proposed autonomous body and should take the case of the rebels seriously.

Ismael's proposal will be included in a transitory provision of the draft organic act that will be presented by the 52-member RCC to Congress on September 3.

"The MNLF through its chairman, Nur Misuari, should be given a chance to govern and present its program of government to the people," Ismael said.

Umpa said, however, that Christians in Mindanao whom she had consulted expressed apprehension that the proposal, if adopted, would lead to MNLF domination of the autonomous government.

"We try to explain to the people that the kind of autonomy we are trying to achieve is one that is based on the principle of justice, equality and peace," Umpa said.

She said she also told her constituents that if it wants to head the autonomous region, the MNLF should field its own candidate in the election that will follow the transition period.

The transition period will be determined by the RCC and Congress and will be included in the organic act.

Another apprehension of the Christian population of Mindanao, Umpa said, is that the creation of an autonomous government in the region means imposition of the tenets of Islam. "This is the psychological fear among Christians in Mindanao," Umpa said.

Florez and Reyes told the committee that they explained to their constituents that the head of the autonomous body must be duly elected by the people.

Insurgents Divide Negros Into Two War Zones
HK0908085388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0800 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Bacolod police revealed that communist rebels have divided Negros Occidental into two war zones, namely: the north war zone stretching from Bago City to San Carlos City, and the south zone which reaches to the city of Hinubaa. According to the police, this took place after the NPA split into different factions over the death of some NPA leaders including Jose Tampinco Jr. The rebels are now fighting each other.

Another factor contributing to factionalism within the NPA was the surrender of Leo Articipese alias Comrade Chris and Manuel Corada alias Comrade Bunny to the government. Comrade Bunny has been identified as the central district party committee secretary of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA.

Meanwhile, here is a report from Lando Paro of Bacolod City:

[Begin recording in English] An Army soldier and three Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit [CAFGU] members were killed by alleged NPA members while on board a passenger bus at Sitio San Jose, Barangay Salong, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental on Saturday morning. Their bodies were also thrown out of the bus by the armed men.

Killed were Private First Class Orlando Antolin of the 7th Infantry Battalion and CAFGU members Nelson Villaruz, brothers Efren and Reuben Obligue.

The four boarded bus number 990 in Kabankalan, unaware that the 12 rebels were also on the vehicle. Upon reaching Sitio San Jose, the armed rebels asked the driver to stop the vehicle, tied the law enforcers up and killed them. They also got the M-16 and M-14 firearms of the government men and ordered the driver to move on. Military men later picked up the bodies of the victims. Witnesses said Antolin fought back and was able to hit one of the rebels. [passage omitted]

Ramos Says NPA Influences 13 Luzon Provinces

HK1108040588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Thirteen of the 39 provinces of Central Luzon are now influenced by the communist insurgents, whose business activities include large corporations engaged in mining, textile manufacturing, and transportation. At a news conference yesterday [10 August] at Camp Aguinaldo, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said the military is (?working) to widen the people's awareness about the communist insurgency. He said the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA is now more of a political movement, wherein the most dangerous sector is the print organization capitalizing on propaganda work. Secretary Ramos also told reporters that the government has already been infiltrated by the CPP-NPA.

Ramos Wants Insurgency End Before 5-Year Plan

HK1008104788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has expressed hopes that the insurgency problem will be resolved before the 5-year comprehensive plan, which starts this year, lapses. Ramos issued the statement at the induction ceremonies of the Operation Research Society of the Philippines' newly-elected officials in Makati. Here is a report from Andy Macaranas:

[Begin recording] Ramos said that the comprehensive plan covers the counter-insurgency program, public safety, and measures against crime. Ramos stressed that many do not know that the insurgency problem is the nation's problem, and not just the military's. He added that everyone has a role to perform and contribute to the total resolution of the insurgency problem. [end recording]

Malaysian Leader Contacts Aquino on Fishermen

HK1108084988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700
GMT 11 Aug 88

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Excerpts] Gabby Salcedo reports on President Aquino's press briefing in Malacanang:

[Begin recording] [Salcedo] [passage omitted]

We also have an update on the 48 Filipino fishermen, who will be released by the Malaysian Government.

The president also confirmed that she will visit Brunei on 20-30 August, and will return on the 31st.

Here is the press briefing with the president:

[Aquino] [passages indistinct]

[Female reporter] Ma'am, this is regarding the 48 Filipino fishermen [words indistinct]. Many people think that the human rights of the fishermen were actually violated by the Malaysian authorities. In this connection, Ma'am, will you project to them the solution [words indistinct] the case of the Philippines before the [word indistinct] Human Rights Commission [words indistinct].

[Aquino] Well, first of all, I would like to inform you that this morning Prime Minister Mahatir called me, just to tell me about the decision of the cabinet, and that the prosecutor would be receiving the recommendation of the cabinet by this afternoon. Then I asked him when we could expect the fishermen to be released. He could not state specifically whether it will be in 2 days or 3 days. But, definitely, they would [words indistinct]. Anyway, the prosecutor is supposed to receive the recommendation of the Malaysian Cabinet today and our ambassador will be informed accordingly as to when they will be released. In the meantime, I have instructed the Air Force chief, General Jose de Leon, to be ready with the Philippine Air Force plane to fly to Kota Kinabalu to be able to bring back the 48 fishermen. I also asked Prime Minister Mahatir if it would be alright for us to send the Philippine Air Force plane, and he promised me that he would ask the concerned agencies in Malaysia about this problem. We have also advised General de Leon to make the necessary preparations as long as the air plan, or [words indistinct], and to submit [words indistinct] as soon as possible, and also inform Secretary Manglapus about the results. The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] and the Philippine Air Force will coordinate so that we can immediately dispatch the plane once we are given official notice of the release of the 48 fishermen.

With regard to what you are saying, the alleged violations of human rights, I think we should just wait for the 48 fishermen to come home and for them to tell us exactly what other people are talking about. I think, since they will be coming home, they will be in the best position to tell us of their conditions, and what they were subjected to. In the meantime, since the Malaysian Government responded to my appeal last Saturday in a favorable manner, I think we should all just wait until the 48 fishermen arrive, and we can learn directly from them what it is that some people are talking about here.

[Female reporter] What about the Sabah claim?

[Aquino] Well, precisely, we all should wait until the 48 fishermen arrive. [passage indistinct]

Agree to Border Talks

HK1108105988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT
11 Aug 88

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP)—The Philippines and Malaysia have agreed to negotiate a border agreement to prevent fresh incidents in disputed waters, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said here Thursday.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad telephoned President Corazon Aquino Thursday and "reiterated Malaysia's readiness to sit with us" on the border issue, Mr. Manglapus told a foreign press forum.

Mrs. Aquino, speaking to local journalists at the presidential palace, confirmed their conversation but did not mention the negotiations.

She said, however, that ~~Mr. Mahathir~~ had told her his government had decided to free 48 Filipino fishermen arrested by the Malaysian Navy in the disputed Spratly Islands on April 5.

The Spratlys are claimed in whole or in part by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam.

Mr. Manglapus said Wednesday he had been told that Malaysia would not go ahead with an appeal against the acquittal of the fishermen on a poaching charge by a court in the Sabah capital of Kota Kinabalu on August 1. The men were barred from returning home pending the appeal.

(A senior government lawyer in Kota Kinabalu said Thursday he had not received any instructions to drop the appeal.)

Mrs. Aquino called Mr. Mahathir at the weekend to seek the immediate release of the fishermen after one of their colleagues died of a heart attack in detention, sparking a wave of anti-Malaysian feeling here.

Mr. Manglapus said Mrs. Aquino wanted a Philippine Air Force plane to fetch the 48 fishermen from Kota Kinabalu.

Bilateral ties have been strained by Manila's claim to Sabah, observers noted.

The oil-rich east Malaysian state was once ruled by the sultan of Sulu, a Moslem province in the southern Philippines. Heirs of the sultan, who leased Sabah in the 19th century to British traders, are now demanding compensation to finally drop their claim.

Sabah became part of Malaysia when it gained independence from Britain in 1963.

Mrs. Aquino has promised that Manila will formally renounce its support of the heirs' claim, and a bill implementing this vow is pending in the Philippine Congress.

Malaysia Drops Appeal

HK1108042188 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] The Malaysian Government yesterday [10 August] decided to disregard the appeal against the acquittal of the 48 Filipino fishermen who were allegedly caught fishing illegally in Malaysian waters last April 5. In a telex sent to the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it would not proceed with the appeal, in the wider interests of maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation between the Philippines and Malaysia. The note, however, did not mention when the fishermen would be released. In foregoing the appeal, the Malaysian Government said, however, that it is retaining its sovereignty over the area where the fishermen were arrested by Malaysian naval authorities. The telex said the decision not to proceed with the appeal shall not in any way prejudice Malaysian sovereignty, title, and jurisdiction in respect to the territory mentioned.

Agrees To Release Fishermen

HK1008114188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 10 Aug 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Finally, the Filipino fishermen detained in Malaysia since April will be able to come home. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus received this information at 1730 this afternoon from Ambassador Pablo Suarez in Kuala Lumpur.

It was learned that the Malaysian cabinet met earlier today where the Malaysian attorney general recommended the release of the Filipino fishermen.

Manglapus said the fishermen will be able to return in 1 or 2 days.

Fishermen To Return 13 August

HK1108140788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] The 48 Filipino fishermen detained in Malaysia are expected to arrive in the country on Saturday afternoon. This was announced by Philippine Ambassador to Malaysia Pablo Suarez during an interview. According to Suarez, the Malaysian Government has officially directed the senior federal official to withdraw the appeal against the acquittal of the Filipino fishermen:

[Begin recording] [Suarez] The attorney general rang me this afternoon, and told me that an order was already issued to the prosecutor in Kota Kinabalu to withdraw

the appeal. Maybe, at noontime today, the prosecutor had filed a motion to withdraw their appeal at the session court in Sabah. So, we are expecting a court order, by tomorrow, totally freeing the Filipino fishermen, and their fishing boats. If everything goes well, the fishermen will be in Manila by Saturday afternoon. [end recording]

'Apparent Evils' of Japanese Aid Explained

HK1108070588 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 11 Aug 88 p 6

[By staff member Maiou Mangahas]

[Text] Japan is now the biggest official donor of aid to the Philippines. Its loans and grants from 1980 to 1987 totalled \$2.4 billion, or 54 percent of all official development aid received by the country during the period.

But Deputy Director General Filologo Pante Jr of the National Economic and Development Authority (Neda), informed reporters yesterday of the apparent evils of Japanese aid.

For instance, Pante said that:

—For every dollar it gives the Philippines, Japan earns from 75 to 95 U.S. cents from goods and services obtained from her by the country. This "flowback" is apart from the payments Japan receives for the interest and principal of its loans and grants that are denominated in the rapidly appreciating yen.

—Grant assistance from Japan are generally "tied" to the procurement of goods and services from Japan by the Philippines.

—The preparation, consultancy and engineering services for Japan aid-funded projects "favor Japanese firms."

—"Active lobbying for projects by Japanese firms" has attended the selection of projects. This practice, Pante noted, could affect the Philippine Government's decision in lining up its "priorities," and must, therefore, be "neutralized."

—"Controversies in the bidding and award of contracts" among Japanese firms have been reported, a problem that three years ago drew the concern of the Japanese Diet.

Pante, in a press briefing, said the Government has developed interest in the proposals of Indonesia, a country heavily indebted to Japan, for debt relief.

In particular, he said Indonesia had asked that Japan convert its loans into grants, and allow payment of loans using the exchange rate prevalent at the time the loans were contracted.

In the last two years, the yen has appreciated so fast that loans in its denomination had raised more financing problems for donors than earlier estimated.

During yesterday's meeting of the Neda board which President Aquino chairs, Pante said Neda proposed the following measures "to improve the effectiveness of Japanese" official development aid:

—Negotiate with the Japanese government improvements in the quality of its assistance through revision of the present loan-grant mix ratio of 85-15 to at least 50-50.

—Reduction of interest rates on Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) or "yes loans" that carry from 2.7 to 3 percent interest rate.

—Increase in the local cost financing of OECF loans to more than 30 percent.

—Allowing "a more liberal domestic procurement of goods used" in grant-assisted projects.

—Complete "untying" of consultancy services under OECF loans.

—Extension of more program or sector (non-project) loans.

—"Strict adherence to competitive bidding" among Japanese firms for the supply of goods and services for Japan grant-funded projects.

Nation To Export Sugar to Singapore

HK1108072788 Manila *BUSINESS STAR* in English
11 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] The Philippines will be exporting sugar to Singapore starting 1989. This was made possible by the memorandum of understanding signed yesterday between the Sugar Industry of Singapore (SIS) through Intraco Limited and the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) of the Philippines.

Under the agreement, the Philippines, in the spirit of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) cooperation will make raw sugar available for Singapore at a minimum tonnage of 50,000 metric tons with minimum polarization of 96 degrees at the time of shipment and basis 96 degrees. [as published] The sugar is to be made available on a freight on board and stowed basis at one safe Philippine port per vessel with destination to Singapore for refining.

The signatories, led by Peter B. T. Loh, senior manager, food and commodities division of SIS, and SRA chairman Arsenio B. Yulo Jr., agreed that the actual price of the sugar and shipment dates would be determined late in the year when Philippine producers would be in a

better position to allocate shipment. Both parties will conduct final price negotiations as soon as a shipment schedule can be worked out.

Under the agreement, Intraco will work out a pricing formula which would include a minimum guaranteed price based on the world market situation. This would boost the Philippine sugar industry and provide, at the same time, a guaranteed supply of sugar for Singapore at fair prices.

It was further agreed that the shipment of sugar to Singapore should be made on Philippine and Singapore vessels. Shipment could also be made alternately on other vessels of ASEAN countries.

The other signatories to the memorandum of agreement were: Roger Bradshaw, purchasing consultant, SIS; Gerry Rodriguez, Confederation of Sugarcane Planters; Modesto Saanoy and Romeo Guanzon, National Federation of Sugarcane Planters, and Timoteo Consing, Association of Integrated Millers. The signing of the memorandum of understanding was witnessed by Ernesto Escaler Sr., president of the Philippine Sugar Association; Bibiano Sabino, board member of SRA; Jose Mari Silva and Emerito Bagabaldo, also of SRA; and Raul Gamban of Farrman, Philippines.

South Korean Opposition Leader To Visit

HK1108092588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Members of South Korea's biggest opposition party have confirmed the visit of their leader Kim Dae Jung to the Philippines from the 19-23 of this month. According to his aides, Kim was personally invited by President Aquino to attend the inauguration rites of a foundation set up in honor of the late Senator Benigno Aquino.

Kim, who was reportedly a close friend of Ninoy Aquino, is slated to have a private talk with the president. The president will honour Kim Dae Jung's contributions to the independence and democracy of South Korea.

Thailand

King Swears in New Cabinet on 10 August

BK1108003988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] His Majesty the King yesterday told the new Cabinet of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to perform its duty in the interests of the country and lead Thailand to happiness, progress, prosperity and stability.

The King made the statement when Maj-Gen Chatchai led the Cabinet in an oath-taking ceremony at Chitlada Palace before taking office.

The Cabinet members swore to perform their duties with integrity and loyalty to the King.

His Majesty congratulated the new ministers on their appointment and said he believed they would perform their duties as sworn.

He told the Cabinet that its oath-taking was important because it affirms their determination to work and to use their capabilities in the interests of the people.

The King wished the Cabinet success in its work.

Sitthi Gives Details on Foreign Policy

BK1108053588 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawet-sila said yesterday that under the new government, Thailand's foreign policy regarding the major powers and neighboring countries will be balanced and more flexible, based on mutual interest. Foreign Minister Sitthi told reporters after the cabinet was officially announced that the overall foreign policy will remain unchanged, but some adjustments are forthcoming due to the fluid international environment. There will be changes in both political and economic policies toward the neighboring countries in order to enhance understanding and ensure peace and security in the region.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, in his 9th year as foreign minister, expressed confidence that the Kampuchean conflict will be settled through political means within 2 years. All regional conflicts will be resolved if the Kampuchean problem is settled, he said. ASEAN will remain the main pillar of Thailand's foreign policy, Sitthi said, adding that the central ASEAN objective is to bring about a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality set forth by ASEAN leaders at the third summit last year.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said the policy toward major powers will be a balanced policy, promoting security and economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Once the Kampuchean conflict is settled, Foreign Minister Sitthi claimed that the battlefield of Indochina will become a trade zone. We have to adjust our policy toward Indochina in an incremental manner, he said. If a complete Vietnamese withdrawal comes about, many countries will help with the construction of Kampuchea, which the foreign minister predicted will become a large market for Thailand's construction industry. As far as trading with Vietnam is concerned, the Thai private sector had penetrated that market some time ago. The next step will be joint fishing cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam, he said.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also gave a special attention to Japan, saying that Thailand will become the first ASEAN country to exploit the Japanese market. He said Thailand has several advantages, including excellent ties with

Japan and a continuing high economic growth rate to develop access to Japanese markets. Markets with the United States and European Community are rather limited, Sitthi added, stressing Japan and other newly industrialized countries will be the main focus of the new government.

Paper Comments on Visit by Margaret Thatcher
BK1108034488 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
10 Aug 88 p 12

["Report" by Chaiwat Yonpiam: "Britain and the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, dubbed the "Iron Lady," who paid an official visit to Thailand for 3 days from 7-9 August as the most recent visitor to this country, has already departed.

Her visit coincided with the period of formation of a new Thai Government following the 24 July general election. Although there had been a royal command appointing Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, leader of the Chat Thai Party—the party winning the greatest number of parliamentary seats—as the new prime minister, the establishment of a new coalition cabinet had not yet been completed. Thatcher's visit thus did not have much effect on the situation in general in Thailand simply because a new government had not yet been fully formed.

However, the significance of her Bangkok visit seems related to a problem in our neighboring country—the Cambodian problem, to be exact. She sacrificed a full day to make a trip to Surin Province to visit a Cambodian refugee camp called "Site B." Since most of the refugees there are loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former leader of the CGDK, Sihanouk flew quietly in advance from Pyongyang to Thailand to receive the British prime minister there in Surin before returning to Pyongyang again.

In fact, England, or the UK, was not much different from most other European countries in paying little attention to the Cambodian issue since Vietnam invaded Cambodia, overthrew the Khmer Rouge government, and occupied the country in 1978.

In recent years, England voted annually in United Nations sessions to support a resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign military troops from Cambodia. It seems that England has particularly supported one of the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions—the KPNLF led by Son Sann—the same as many other Western countries, including the United States.

The structure of Son Sann's KPNLF seemed to be more democratic than the others, and many of its members were academics who had received training in Western countries. This group seemed to be most popular with Western countries from 1977-84. But Vietnam launched heavy

assaults on the KPNLF strongholds near the Thai borders twice in 1984-85 and beat them severely. The bitter split which resulted greatly eroded the popularity of the KPNLF. Furthermore, violations of human rights which occurred in the refugee camps under KPNLF responsibility were repeatedly publicized by Amnesty International and the mass media in the Western countries.

These are the reasons why Western recognition and assistance to the anti-Vietnamese groups gradually shifted from the KPNLF to Sihanouk's faction.

Recently, the Soviet Union, India, and Vietnam proposed that England and the Soviet Union co-host an international meeting for settlement of the Cambodian problem, in the same manner as the 1954 Geneva meeting. Seeing that if England accepted the proposal it would fulfill Soviet ambitions in Southeast Asia, Thatcher told the Soviet Union that England has no objection to co-hosting the meeting as long as it is organized by the United Nations.

Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, UK foreign minister, have discussed the Cambodian issue with the Soviet Union and ASEAN authorities. During his visit to the Site B refugee camp in April 1987, the British foreign minister blamed the Soviet Union for impeding the settlement of the Cambodian problem by supplying military and economic assistance to Vietnam, the source of the Cambodian problem.

In a summit in March 1987, Thatcher raised the Cambodian problem for discussion with Soviet leader Gorbachev. England has given nonmilitary assistance to the Sihanouk faction, such as medicine and communication equipment.

Thatcher's decision to visit the Site B refugee camp, which provides shelter for the Cambodian refugees of the Sihanouk faction, is therefore appropriate and timely. It at least shows that an important Western political figure has expressed interest in the lower level of the Cambodian problem. This could generate something positive, as England is an influential member of the EC.

Vietnam

Paper Cited on U.S. Views of Cambodia, SRV
BK1108061588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 5 August 1988 carries an article entitled: "The Cambodian Issue and U.S.-Vietnam Relations."

The article says that the Reagan administration continues to maintain an ambiguous attitude and has yet to take an active role in finding a solution to the Cambodian issue.

As for U.S.-Vietnam relations, the article says that Vietnam's willingness to end the consequences of its war with the United States is genuine.

The article goes on: The Vietnamese side has given many concessions, namely pledging to grant exit visas to those military officers and personnel of the old Saigon regime recently released from various reeducation centers and holding negotiations on accepting the repatriation of refugees now stranded at various concentration camps abroad.

Vietnam has made a major concession in allowing the U.S. side to cooperate in the search for those American soldiers believed to be missing in action during the Vietnam war. However, immediately after this concession was granted by the Vietnamese side, a U.S. official made a public statement ruling out the idea that Washington might consider gradually upgrading its relations with Hanoi.

The paper concludes by saying that with this move, the U.S. Government has given up a good opportunity to heal the current wounds of war in Cambodia as well as the previous wounds of war in Vietnam.

Radio Reports Reagan Veto of Defense Bill

*BK1008152988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 8 Aug 88*

[Text] In his weekly radio address delivered last weekend, U.S. President Reagan criticized members of Congress for using national defense as a political tool.

On 3 August, President Reagan vetoed a defense bill already passed by Congress because it cut the budget slated for the Strategic Defense Initiative program and contained several restrictions which, he contended, might weaken the U.S. position in talks on arms control with the Soviet Union. Reagan explained: If I had accepted that bill, it would have destroyed all the strengths we had gained at great costs. He also threatened: If we had made unilateral concessions to the Soviet Union, this could have rolled back all the progress already achieved on the arms reduction field.

President Reagan urged Congress to draft a new defense bill that he can sign. Obviously, Washington still refuses to change its arms race policy, thereby causing tension and running counter to public and congressional demands.

Vo Chi Cong Conferred Bulgarian Decoration

*BK1008154588 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
10 Aug 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 10—The Bulgarian Council of State has decided to confer the Order of Georgi Dimitrov on Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi

Cong in recognition of his contributions to promoting friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam and on his 75th birthday (August 7).

The decision was announced in the Bulgarian daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO (WORKERS CAUSE) on August 7. The paper praised Vo Chi Cong for his services in the building of a unified Socialist Vietnam, in the promotion of the friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Bulgaria and other socialist countries, and in the development of the cooperation and mutual understanding among nations.

Commentary Views Violations of Afghan Accord

*BK1008125588 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, the Afghan people hope to live in peace and happiness. But their hope cannot materialize because the United States and Pakistan do not carry out the commitment they have agreed upon. Here is our commentary on the Afghan situation:

In the 4 months since the signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, the Afghan people have not yet enjoyed real peace and happiness because Pakistan and the United States grossly violated this agreement. THE WASHINGTON POST said: The United States continues to give military aid to Afghan reactionary groups operating on Pakistani territory against the Afghan people. Meanwhile, Afghan reactionaries and weapons have been smuggled into Afghanistan from Pakistan. Convoys carrying weapons and other war means from Pakistan continue to cross the border into Afghanistan. Yet the Pakistani authorities ignore these actions. Moreover, they screen and lend a hand to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to commit crimes against the Afghan people.

According to the KABUL TIMES, in the past 2 months the Afghan reactionaries fired 170 rockets and 60 artillery shells on Kabul capital, killing many people including women and children. Afghan President Najibullah condemned these actions as inhuman and a gross violation of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan. The Pakistani president, Mr Ziaul Haq, has spread false stories about the Soviet Union's implementation of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan by saying that the Soviet Union has stopped the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and brought another 10,000 troops into Kabul. Spokesmen for the Soviet and Afghan foreign ministries have rejected that ill-intentioned statement of the Pakistani president. The spokesmen said: It is a provocative and irresponsible statement.

In fact, in the early days of August, the Soviet Union continued to withdraw its armor units and paratroops from two cities, Qandahar and Kunduz. So far, the Soviet Union has pulled out all its forces from southern

Afghanistan, and in the next 10 days half of the Soviet forces in this country will return home. On 5 August, the commander of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan, General Boris Gromov, affirmed that the Soviet Union will strictly respect the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan.

It is clear that the Soviet Union has been seriously carrying out the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan. But peace cannot come from one side. It demands equal responsibility and goodwill from both sides. The U.S. and Pakistan must stop their violations of the Geneva agreement. Otherwise, they cannot do what they like. During his visit to Afghanistan on 4 August, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said: The Soviet Union has taken measures to end the violations of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan. Afghan President Najibullah also said that his country will refrain from carrying out military actions against the reactionaries. But if they continue their violations of the Geneva agreement, the Afghan people will strike back to ensure their peaceful life, he said.

Nguyen Co Thach Greets Thai Counterpart

*BK1008153988 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT
10 Aug 88*

[text] Hanoi VNA August 10—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today sent his congratulations to Sitthi Sawet-sila on his reappointment as foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

1988-89 Cooperation Plan Signed With Albania

*BK1008160988 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
10 Aug 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 10—A plan for scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation for 1988-89 between Vietnam and Albania was signed here today.

Signatories were Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and Albanian Ambassador Syrja Laze.

Under the plan, the two sides will expand cooperation in culture, science, education, health care, art, sports, mass media, and other fields.

Tran Xuan Bach Attends Vocational Conference

*BK1108102588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 Aug 88*

[Text] The representatives of 26 vocational middle schools, 38 trade schools and centers, 16 vocational education committees and services, and 11 ministries and departments recently held a conference in Vung Tau City of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone to mainly discuss specific measures to continually renovate vocational education.

Comrades Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the conference.

The delegates expressed frank and open views to assert the results obtained by vocational middle schools and trade schools, pointed out failures, and petitioned concrete measures to ease the problems of each school as well as the whole sector. For the 1988-89 school year, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education has taken some decisions that were attentively discussed by the delegates. They consist of renovating the recruitment of students for vocational middle schools and trade schools in conformity with each type of models to be trained; achieving social justice, true democracy, and openness; recruiting not more than 20 percent of students among the sector itself for traditional trade training; and reducing the too large differences in credits granted to privileged and ordinary students to advance toward stopping to grant additional credits to privileged students.

As for training scale, it will be implemented in accordance with the diversified structure of trades and occupations, standards, and types of models to be trained, using several sources of investments to open country-wide many types of classes and schools—both private and public. Special attention will be given to short-term trade school training.

The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle School will discuss with other responsible ministries and sectors to rearrange the network of schools, establish regional schools, and, at the same time, petition the Council of Ministers to disband those substandard schools. A pilot project will be carried out to rearrange the schools in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

As regard to measures to accelerate scientific research and productive labor, improve material living conditions, and enhance the quality of training, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools also decided that besides combining teaching and study with scientific experiments and productive labor depending of each trade and sector, schools should maintain other productive labor activities that have not been combined with the trades and jobs being trained, and should earn income in accordance with the state law to improve the living conditions of teachers, avoiding the losses of teachers in vocational middle schools. This is a cause of alarm which the vocational middle school sector should be concerned with.

Lt Gen Nguyen Huu Chuong on Party Purification

*BK1108032588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 7 88*

[Article by Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu Chuong: "Frank, Impartial Self-Criticism and Criticism"]

[Text] Accurately evaluating the actual situation and the quality of the party organization and cadres and party members is the prime factor that can serve as the basis

for successfully carrying out a major campaign. To achieve this, it is necessary to look squarely at the truth, clearly tell the truth, and correctly assess the truth. This, however, is not a simple matter.

Experience acquired by the party organization of our 5th Military Region shows that it is usually easy to reach an identity of views on the evaluation of the strong and positive aspects as well as on the affirmation of the existing weak and negative aspects of cadres and party members in general, although we have to rely on the struggle for criticism and self-criticism. However, it is a particularly complex task to affirm the weaknesses, shortcomings, and mistakes of each party committee echelon and each cadre or party member. This is because it directly concerns the evaluation of the leadership ability and militancy of each party committee echelon; clearly reveals the quality, ability, sense of responsibility, and prestige of a certain person; and can easily make that person ponder over his own position, future, and prestige.

Because of this, negative phenomena—such as right-wing deviation, refusal to take action due to fear or personal respect, disunity, violation of leadership principles, criticism and self-criticism for mere formality, lack of courage in pointing out weaknesses and negative aspects of certain party committee echelons and of oneself—have been reported to be relatively widespread among party committees, from the military regional level downward, for a long time.

This situation has adversely affected the leadership ability and prestige of party committee echelons and cadres and alarmingly weakened the confidence of troops.

To accurately evaluate the actual situation, in terms of organization and man, to use as the basis for defining the orientations, plans, and measures for our struggle, it is obvious that we must overcome this situation immediately.

The party committee of the military region requests that all cadres and party members, especially those with competence and authority in key leadership and command positions, enhance the party character and principles and the spirit of frank and impartial self-criticism and criticism full of conscience and responsibility of Communists in the face of the new revolutionary situation and tasks and construction and combat duties of the Armed Forces in the military region, as well as in face of the urgent needs arising from party development work that have been set forth in the major campaign.

By satisfactorily dealing with this matter, we can inspire the confidence of the masses. On the contrary, if we fail to deal with it properly, we will weaken the prestige of the party organization and cadres and party members. Key cadres will not be able to overcome difficulties and obstacles in satisfactorily conducting criticism and self-criticism and exhibiting examples for their subordinates if they lack ability, decisiveness, and impartiality, tend

toward right-wing deviation, and refuse to take action due to fear or personal respect, or if they have problems but dare not pour forth self-criticism.

The military region's party committee standing body and command consider frank and impartial criticism and self-criticism as the most basic requirement for all cadres, especially key cadres, and request that cadres and party members be deeply imbued with Uncle Ho's teaching—that is, to love each other—and that cadres at all levels, especially those at the higher levels, exhibit examples first in self-criticism and criticism, if they want to achieve results in this respect.

With this viewpoint, the standing body of the military region's party committee has devised plans for various steps of the struggle for self-criticism and criticism. In a spirit of unity, democracy, and openness, cadres and party members must rely on and arrange for the masses to conduct criticism from bottom to top.

It is necessary for all cadres and party members to rely on three factors to conduct self-criticism at party chapters:

1. The higher echelons must afford suggestions and encouragement.
2. The lower echelons and the masses conduct criticism.
3. The persons subjected to criticism must be notified to make detailed preparations.

As the first step, the military region's party committee standing body and command conducted self-criticism before the military region party committee and held direct dialogue with cadres of various departments, offices, and sections, and the four organs of the military region. This was aimed at creating a democratic atmosphere for various activities from the military region level to all basic units.

In the dialogue, the comrade commander, on behalf of the military region party committee and command, reported on his review of various activities for cadres to contribute views to the process of criticism. Meanwhile, the military region party committee gathered all the suggestions and forwarded them to all units, from divisional to the provincial command levels, and regiments directly subordinate to the military region. It also guided these units in criticizing its members and the military region and command by written notes then submitted them to the military region. After that, the military region party committee read all the notes of criticism by various echelons before the party committee members.

Cadres involved in cases which were raised by party cadres and members of the lower echelon and by the people must be fully prepared to seriously conduct self-criticism on their mistakes before the party chapter. They must point out the

cause, degree, and consequences of these mistakes, while defining disciplinary forms and formulating measures for preventing these mistakes from recurring.

The military region's party committee standing body and command, and other party committee members, must take turns in conducting self-criticism before the party chapter to enable it to contribute viewpoints on appraising the quality of party members. All issues raised in self-criticism conducted by comrades of the military region's party committee and command as well as criticism made by party cadres, members, and the masses will be reported to the military region's political-military conference.

What is of prime concern is that in conducting self-criticism and criticism we limit our attention only to some aspects of certain issues which affect party quality, morals, principle, and rules and issues which violate the state law and army discipline. While we bring to light these issues because they obstruct the implementation of the party line and policy as well as the political tasks of units, we must also take into consideration their effect on the function, task, and position of each organization and individual. This is a matter of extreme significance.

Only by considering issues in this manner will we be able to enhance the political responsibility of and produce concrete pros and cons for each organization and individual, thereby making it possible for the campaign to purify party organization to accelerate the fulfillment of various tasks.

In this spirit, the military region's party committee and command have unanimously decided to direct the campaign at resolving a number of weak aspects in the general political task of the military region. These include poor training, nonenhancement of army militant strength, slow improvement in organizational and disciplinary consciousness, negligence in opposing the multifaceted war of sabotage—loss of vigilance is prevailing in some places—improper operations against the enemy, unsatisfactory coordination with localities, and failing to mobilize the integrated strength in each province and the entire military region to carry out the military task and strengthen national defense.

Comrades of the military region's party committee standing body and command, through their position and authority, will promote frank and open criticism before party organizations and at the military region's political-military conference. The serious, frank, just, and open criticism conducted by the military region's party committee standing body and command will produce a good example and will directly accelerate self-criticism and criticism of various echelons of party committees, cadres, and members in the military region.

Regarding weak units with many complex issues, the military region's party committee standing body has provided guidance to and created favorable conditions for their party organizations and leading cadres to conduct self-criticism and criticism in order to help them

consolidate rules, develop capability, and satisfactorily fulfill tasks of their units. While the majority of party cadres and members conducted bold, frank, democratic, and open criticism before party organizations and the masses, some cadres have shown their unconsciousness and unwillingness to comment on themselves. These cadres would tend to superficially conduct criticism, avoid mentioning their shortcomings and mistakes, or carry out criticism just for form's sake. Some cadres were exposed in letters of denunciation lodged by the people. While their cases have not been clearly investigated, these cadres have failed to uphold the spirit of self-criticism to examine their shortcomings. Facing this situation, the region's party committee standing body and command have held meeting with these cadres to directly exchange views with them and fully, rationally, and seriously explain to them their shortcomings and mistakes. Thanks to these efforts, these comrades have clearly realized their shortcomings and mistakes. They have seriously and frankly conducted criticism before party chapters, organizations, committees, and at their units, thereby creating an atmosphere of democracy and unity at party organizations and units to satisfactorily implement the campaign.

Serious, frank, and impartial self-criticism and criticism conducted in a comradely manner have brought about initial results, created an atmosphere of democracy and internal unity, and restored confidence in party organizations, cadres, and members from the people. However, this is only an initial step. We will further develop these achievements and will combine self-criticism and criticism of party cadres and members with constructive criticism of the masses in order to turn them into a right track and a regular task, considering this a sharp and effective tool for carrying out the campaign and all tasks of the military region. This is also an important requirement for purifying and enhancing the leadership capability and militancy of party organizations in order to build and strengthen each unit in the military region.

NHAN DAN Views Improving Police Work
BK1108021788 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
20 Jul 88 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vice Interior Minister Nguyen Tam Long: "Renovate People's Police Work To Effectively Serve the Party's Political Tasks"]

[Text] The social order and safety situation in recent years has become increasingly complicated and tense in contrast to that in the past and even during wartime.

The public security forces in general, and the people's police forces in particular, have exerted great efforts to maintain social order and safety. However, the social order and safety situation has changed slowly toward instability. At present, the general tendency in both the rural and urban areas is that social order and safety will continue to be a cause for anxiety.

To correct shortcomings and mistakes and develop dynamism and creativity in order to effectively serve the party's political tasks, it is necessary to renovate the operation of the people's police at present.

1. The people's police must renovate operations to serve the tasks related to the economic development of our party and state. On the basis of studying and firmly grasping our party's new economic thinking, the people's police must renovate their thinking on economic legislation to help unleash social production capacity, build a new economic management mechanism, develop the dynamics and creativity of various establishments, and increase the efficiency of production and circulation while promptly preventing and dealing with all acts of negativism and the practice of taking advantage of "dynamism" to engage in the embezzlement, speculation, and theft of socialist property.

The people's police should not maintain the administrative work style of setting up checkpoints that hamper production and block circulation, should not conduct investigations and inspections at will or in a widespread manner that might cause production to stagnate, and should not adopt a discriminatory attitude toward individual and privately owned economies. On the contrary, the police should create favorable conditions for these economic components to develop in accordance with the party's new economic policies.

The economic development undertaking demands that we expand international exchange. The people's police must effect changes in the control and settlement of matters related to the arrival and departure from the country of various trade delegations and put an end to the bureaucratic administrative work style that causes inconvenience and manifests constraint and discourtesy.

Apart from hooligans and thieves, there are other criminals among the degenerate and deviant cadres and state personnel. These cadres and personnel seek to collude with illegal elements outside state organs in carrying out speculation, smuggling, and embezzlement, thus disrupting the market and undermining the new economic policies of our party and state.

The people's police forces must consider this a new object of their struggle. It is also necessary for the people's police force to improve the methods of investigation so as to understand the routes, networks, and organizations through which these elements carry out their activities, thus dealing them powerful blows while helping to protect socialist property and the party's new economic policies. All economic police and criminal police forces responsible for the suppression of these criminals must improve their knowledge of economic and legal affairs and professional skills to meet the needs arising from their tasks in the immediate future as well as in the long term.

2. Developing socialist democracy and motivating the people to participate in various revolutionary movements is an urgent demand and call for efforts to renovate the people's police work.

The administrative management measures that the people's police have adopted over the past years bear the heavy impact of administrative bureaucratism and are designed to "control" and "curb" the people rather than to protect their interests. The regulations on household registration have limited the people's right to choose their own places of residence, failed to take into account the people's feelings and their actual living arrangements, and subjected them to many harsh and inconvenient management measures. Some regulations governing the issuance of driver's licenses have been very difficult to comply with, thereby hindering efforts to create conditions for the people to choose the kinds of occupations they want.

It is necessary to improve administrative management measures in such a way that social control may be effected not for the sake of society as a whole but for the benefit of individuals. It is important to take into consideration the people's interests rather than simply "curbing" the people. It is necessary to show true interest in the people and to motivate them to join hands in social control efforts.

Only by applying the concept of "using the people as the root" and of effecting social control to serve the interests of the people and protect their rights can the people's police administrative measures win the sympathy of the people, trigger a spontaneous impetus and sense of duty among the masses, and bring about effective results.

One of the objectives of crime control is to help protect the people's right of mastership. One of the new important tasks for the people's police to carry out is to improve their work to ensure law enforcement, to effectively cope with criminals, to protect innocent people, and to curb law-breakers. It is necessary to conduct more extensive law enforcement courses and to prevent all manifestations of disrespect for the law. At the same time, it is important to establish a new organizational system and a new work style at all echelons of the people's police so as to ensure the strictest law enforcement and the greatest unanimity of action in the overall organization of the people's police. Responsibility must be imposed for quickly settling various cases and scrupulously and actively correcting mistakes that have been detected at each level. The higher echelons must direct, supervise, and decide on the adequate correction of mistakes committed by the lower echelons.

The attitude of the people's police on in their relations with and settlement of problems involving the people on the streets, as well as in their offices, has a great effect on the manifestation of democracy of our state. A study should be made to improve regulations and procedures concerning policemen's relations with and settlement of

cases involving the people with a spirit of "respect and politeness" to ensure that they welcome criticism and advice from the people and scrupulously investigate shortcomings that have been discovered by the people.

3. To resolve the aforesaid fundamental issues, it is necessary for us to renovate the police's operational methods and professional measures and develop the people's police in a way that meets the requirements of the new tasks.

To suppress crime and ensure the people's democratic rights at a time when the crime situation is changing in a complicated manner, it is imperative to adopt an offensive line of thinking, resort to repressive methods, and know how to use all available forces and measures to attack, suppress, and crack down on criminals, while encouraging the people to rise up to oppose crimes. However, to merely attack and suppress crime is not enough; we must also know how to organize and develop society and prevent crimes, considering prevention as the main aspect in this struggle.

As such, the issue of controlling social order and safety is closely related to the management of other aspects of society—economic, political, ideological, cultural, and social. It is the close combination of offensive and repressive methods with social organization and development methods. For this reason, the people's police should know how to operate in close coordination with other social management sectors so as to jointly devise a new pattern of social order and safety.

All people's police forces must renovate their operational methods, serve as capable advisers to all party committee and administrative echelons in directing various sectors and mass organizations with a sense of responsibility. They must also motivate youth union members and the masses to rise up to participate in the mass movement for the defense of national security and to truly engage in activities for the "defense of their city streets, villages, and hamlets by themselves." All "self-management" sectors and organs must maintain social order and safety among themselves.

It is necessary to continue consolidating the people's police forces, in terms of organization and operational capacity, on the basis of building a small but well-seasoned regular police force in close combination with semi-professional defense forces and various defense organizations of broad segments of the masses at the grass-roots level. This is aimed at maintaining close and constant relations with the masses and enjoying the support of while being subjected to the supervision of the people.

Political and ideological indoctrination work in the people's police force must be reorganized on the basis of the effective activities of all party organizations, party chapters, mass organizations, and unit chiefs. Meanwhile, priority must always be given to educating them

on loyalty to the party and the state as well as on the sense of serving the people, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, and the sense of responsibility, organization and discipline. The need to improve educational levels and strictly observe the legal system is an important issue to ensure the quality of people's policemen in their struggle to oppose all acts of abuse of power as well as to prevent errors, even the smallest errors, in their activities which may inflict losses on innocent people and violate the democratic rights of each citizen.

Department Warns of Crop Pest Damage

*BK1008094988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 8 Aug 88*

[Text] On 8 August, the Vegetation Protection Department sent the following urgent message to the northern provinces:

Fourth-generation stem borer caterpillars will hatch profusely from mid-August onward and will attack early and main 10th-month rice crops in large areas. It is suggested that manual measures be adopted to completely exterminate the insects.

Central Provinces Discuss Power Supply Problems

*BK1108114988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 8 Aug 88*

[Text] The Electric Power Corporation No 3 of the Ministry of Energy and six provinces of central Vietnam recently held a conference in Da Nang City to solve the energy problem, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported. The party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen and vice chairmen of Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, and Dac Lac Provinces participated in the discussions and unanimously agreed that the electric power supply service in central Vietnam is being hampered by very great difficulties caused by power shortages, woefully inadequate investments, and ambiguous investment guidelines. Although the Electric Power Corporation No 3 has coordinated with the provinces concerned to create more local diesel-powered sources of electricity, to date the average per capita power distribution has amounted to only 40 kilowatt-hours, as compared to the national average of 100 kilowatt-hours.

In the period ahead, the provinces will continue to work with the Electric Power Corporation No 3 to solve the current difficulties. They will allow the corporation to collect 1 month of power bills in advance when signing power supply contracts so that it can buy the diesel oil needed for its generators, thus reducing part of its financial difficulties.

The provinces suggested holding a meeting between the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of energy and the leaders of the central provinces to solve strategic power problems in the region.

Lang Son Party Committee Expels 70 Members
BK1008092988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 7 Aug 88

[Text] As of July 1988, the campaign to purify the party and state apparatus and to make social relations healthy had been carried out in all districts and cities and six subordinate party committees of Lang Son Province. The party committees of the provincial public security service, border defense forces, and military command worked out plans to solve backlogged cases, thereby fostering popular confidence. Lang Son City's authorities and the provincial public security service organized meetings with the public twice a week. Trang Dinh and Van Lang Districts managed to clear more than 70 percent of petitions and complaints, thus boosting the people's and party members' trust in the party and administration.

The provincial party committee's organization section coordinated with the provincial control committee in actively solving various cases in conjunction with the efforts to revamp organizations from the province down to the districts and sectors. The provincial party committee has expelled 70 members and warned or relieved from their positions 130 other deviant and degenerate party members. Inspection of the grass-roots units has showed that 3.73 percent of the local party members are lacking in proper qualifications and should be expelled from the party and that 19.8 percent need further consideration and education.

The provincial party committee has decided that from now until the year's end it will improve its guidance in carrying out three major tasks—namely expanding the implementation of the resolution of the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum to the grass-roots levels, working out plans for the training of key district and sector cadres, and resolutely dealing with those cadres who fail to gain a thorough understanding of the renovation policy and lack the capability to perform their duties. The province will lead the holding of basic-level and district party congresses in conjunction with planning the training of cadres.

Briefs

World Food Program Aid

The World Food Program is helping Vietnam regreen a long coastline in the central part of the country where denudation by indiscriminate tree felling and sand encroachment have posed a serious threat to the crops and even to the habitation. The program covering a four years period from 1986 to 1989, aims to afforest 69,000 hectares in Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces. Under this program, in 1986 the three planted almost 15,000 hectares of which 99 percent of the trees have survived. They also trained 406 specialized workers in tree planting for the local agricultural cooperatives and built 50 km of road to supply the tree-planting brigades. In all 3.5 million workdays were spent on tree planting and tending. The aid delivered mainly in the form of food supply will total 44,625 tons of food worth more than 13.5 million dollars. It has enabled the localities in the target areas to provide jobs for thousands of surplus workhands. [Summary] [BK1108091988 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 11 Aug 88]

Foreign Aid for Blind

Hanoi VNA August 11—Blind people in Hanoi's Ba Dinh Precinct, who run a thriving workshop and form a chapter of the Hanoi Association of the Blind, have won great sympathy from foreigners. Calling on them last month Majbritt Amer, head of the Swedish International Development Authorities (SIDA) office in Vietnam, said: I will do my best to contribute to strengthening the relation with your sister association in Sweden in order to benefit personal relations and material conditions for your association." The Swedish sister association has helped the group at Ba Dinh in developing their manual skills. It has also placed orders for wool articles produced by them. Visitors from the Soviet Union, Finland, Denmark, and the United States have also visited them and presented them with equipment for their workshop. [Text] [BK1108082588 Hanoi VNA English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 88]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

12, Aug 1988

